B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO 220— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1925 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents,

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA'	16,100
26th „	RANPURA ..		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,900
10th „	CHINA ..		7,952
17th „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
31st „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	16,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
21st „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th „	CHINA ..	NALDERA x	15,955
19th „	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9th „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	10,227
16th „	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
3th Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
27th „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6th Mar	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20th „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
27th „	RANCHI ..		16,100
31st „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	15,955
10th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,919
24th „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
15th „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29th „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th „	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th March	DUMRA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th „	DUMRA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060

*Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	8,696	NARKUNDA
24th „	SICILIA* ..	6,813	.....
22nd Dec.	DELTA ..	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Will Not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

19th Sept.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
19th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
23rd „	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports.
30th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Sundays have meantime been suspended; but will be resumed on the 28th September.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru.	S. Kuba.	9975	8th Sep.	16th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4903	20th Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	29th „	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th Oct.	26th „
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	250	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 22272 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,366	14 Sept.	15 Sept.
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5,850	15 Sept.	24 Sept.
Celebes Maru	J. Morita	5,863	25 Sep.	9 Oct.
Indo Maru	H. Gotoh	6,001	7 Oct.	21 Oct.
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita.	8,751	11 Oct.	25 Oct.

*Passenger Steamer

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents, Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.

INSURE UNDER OUR ATTRACTIVE SCHEME.

Ideal Family Endowment Policy.

Combining an assurance payable at death with cash payment to the assured during life, at very low rates.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all Particulars and forms apply to
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 25, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT
of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.

They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag. Indigestion Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWARKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over — Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed — Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India.
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents For Gujrat, Kattiawar, Rajpur, Naiwada No. 1149/9 Ahmedabad,
Messrs. AHIKURY & DEEN DOYAL,
Shidhee Amber Bazar, Hyderabad, (Deccan).

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
S. B. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur.
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street, Fort;
BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
RODOFEN DENTAL CREAM
ESSENCE of CHIRATA = BITTER TONIC
„ of NEEM = for SKIN DISEASES
EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. = for MALARIA and JAUNDICE
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.,

DIARRHŒA TABLETS
LAXIL (LAXATIVE) TABLETS.
MALARIL TABLETS FOR MALARIA.
NIRVEDIN TABLETS FOR RELIEVING PAINS.
PTYCHOTIS TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA

BOMBAY DEPOT :— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office— GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784
Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925, our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED GRADUATE for private tuition near Khalashichakla for two hours. Second language Persian. Apply Box No. 984, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1806

WANTED.—A B. Com., preferably of Bombay to teach Commerce Subjects to the IX, X, 1st Year and 2nd Year College. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected to the PRINCIPAL, Jaswant College, Jodhpur.
A 24065

WANTED—BRANCH MANAGERS and BUYING and SELLING paid AGENTS in every Commercial town. Pay according to ability plus 10 per cent. Commission. Cash Security essential. Apply Box No 982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1802

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE as HEADMASTER of an English School up-country, two UNDER-GRADUATES, one Science preferred and two Matrics, one knowing Persian with drawing, drill and other outdoor games to act as assistant teachers. Gujarati knowing preferred. Apply stating pay required and qualifications with testimonials to M. M. TRIVEDI, 25, Lalji Mansing Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
A R1784

EARN MORE MONEY.

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -3/- stamp. Hawaid College, R. Rawalpindi.
M. Th.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL STAFF for the newly opened branches of a Ltd. concern. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to N. E. BUREAU, Delhi.
A R1818

WANTED.—PROBATIONER NURSES for Hospital, who will have training facilities and a fully qualified nurse and midwife as Head Nurse. Apply personally for terms to SUPERINTENDENT, Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Opposite Club Road, near Lal Chimney, Bombay, between 8 and 9 a.m. (S.T.)
A 24087

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced TUTOR, to the sons of an Oudh Rajput Talukdar. One exceptionally strong in English with knowledge of Sanskrit and Science will be preferred. Must be a Hindu. Age about 40 or 45. A trained Graduate with experience or a retired Professor or Head Master is needed. Will have to teach six or seven boys with the assistance of two teachers and a Pandit. Pay Rs. 150/-, plus rupees ten fooding allowance, free quarters. Apply to Box No. 989, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1819

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TO OLD IRON MERCHANTS—Iron scrap of various kinds for sale at the Burma Oil Co.'s Installation, Sewree. Inspection and offers wanted.
N R1825

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Nearly 700 addresses. Universally useful. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Peth, Nadiad.
L R1804

ENGLISH—Complete Course in 48 Lessons. Rupees Ten. Post Box 20, Poona.
L R1803

SANSKRIT SHATAKAS—UNNATI BRAHMACHARYA, Bhakti; inspiring, patriotic; four annas each, postal stamps P. N. KACHHI, M.S. High School, Indore.
L R1817

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A FINANCING PARTNER for a Cotton Mill in Central India. A good opportunity for investors. For particulars apply to Box No. 979, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 24059

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES AND PEARS sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
R1750

FINEST KULU APPLES—Fresh Walnuts, 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5 inclusive of packing and postage. V. P. P. to all parts of India. Agent, ARAMGARH ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
R1788

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1827

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FISHING RIGHTS—Offers are invited for the exclusive Fishing Rights of Vikhroli Creek. For terms, etc., apply to MANAGER, Pewai Estate, C/o. Bhimjee & Co., 4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.
T R1826

THREE POWERFUL TALISMANS—1. THE SOMA—cures malaria Kala azar, and other malignant fevers. 2. THE CHINTAMANI—Ensures health, wealth, plenty, happiness, credit and influence and overcomes diseases, poison, insanity and thieves. 3. THE PHADARI—Overcomes all troubles due to actions of enemies witchcraft or evil spirits. Price Rupees two each net. Apply stating name and sex of wearer to THE PROPRIETOR, KLINNA NILAYA ARAKANDANALLUR, Post South India.
T R1816

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 12669 for 45 Ordinary shares Nos. 497526 to 497555 and 497559 to 497573 and Temporary Receipt No. 12676 for 15 Ordinary shares Nos. 513136 to 513140, 454811 to 454815 and 95583 to 95587 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the joint names of Bai Manekbai Sorabji Mulla and Mr. Sorabji Fardunji Mulla have been LOST or MISLAID Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Temporary Receipts will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1925.
R1799

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "TACOMA MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th of September, from Japan, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny, Messrs. Ericsson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1925, to THURSDAY, the 8th October, 1925, both days inclusive.

The TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th October 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, when the usual resolutions regarding the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts, the declaration of Dividend, the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors will be submitted

By order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS LIMITED,
Agents,
The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Limited.
C24078

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, LIMITED.

24TH ANNUAL SPORTING MEETING, 1925.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY ON OCTOBER 15TH, 16TH AND 17TH.

100 Yards Flat Race (Open).
½ Mile Flat Race (Open).
1 Mile Flat Race (Open).

Open Relay Race for representative teams of four, to run, two 220 yards, one 440 yards and one 880 yards.

Entrance fees, Re. 1 per head for all Open Events.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees and a statement of colours worn and other particulars must be sent to the Hon. Sec. for Athletic Sports, Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd., from whom copies of prospectus may be obtained, not later than 5th October, 1925.

C24080

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY granted to Mr. HENRY FRANK CHARD is hereby REVOKED as from the 15th September, as he is no longer in our employ.

LANGLEY & CO.
R1821

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPG. & WVG. COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

LOST OR MISLAID.

IN RESPECT of one ORDINARY SHARE No. 907 of the Bombay United Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., (In Vol. Liquidation), in the name of Pallonji Navroji Kapadia have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claims in respect of the above share should be notified within 15 days to the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Buildings, 92 Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the above named owner.
R1822

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 313 of 1925.

Re GULAMALLY NOORMAHOMED VALIBHAI KHOJA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 27, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, lately doing business as a Glass-Ware Merchant in the names of Noor Mahomed Valibhai and A. Peermahomed at Chakla Street and now unemployed: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd November, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1925.
K. A. BHOJWANI.
Chief Clerk.
C24083

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 570 of 1913.

Re: HUSEIN MAHOMED NENSEE KHAIRAZ and AHMED MAHOMED NENSEE KHAIRAZ, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Ville Parle, until lately doing business under the name and firm of Husein Brothers and now Unemployed: Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd November, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1925.
K. A. BHOJWANI.
Chief Clerk.
24084

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF CHARLES HENRY PETTIGREW. ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the late Charles Henry Pettigrew, Incline Guard, late of Lonavla, District Poona deceased, who died at Bangalore, Mysore District, on the 17th day of March, 1925 and Letters of Administration with Will annexed having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 19th day of August, 1925 to Raghunandan Nanu Kothare, the duly constituted attorney of William Percival Keess, the Sole Executor in the Will named, are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator at their Office at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1925.
NANU HORMASJEE & CO.
Attorneys to Mr. Raghunandan Nanu Kothare, the constituted attorney of Mr. William Percival Keess, the sole Executor mentioned in the Will of the abovenamed deceased.
C24085

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHAMIBAI, wife of Gopaldas Virji has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having any claim, or demand whatsoever against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritence, lease, lien, share or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give Notice thereof, in writing, to the undersigned at their Office at 48, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure now redeemed together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Girgaum Portuguese Road called Charney Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 751 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 307, 307, New Nos. 2071, 20712074, Old Survey No. 576,516 and New Survey No. 14/1799, 2a/7910 Cadastral No. 1336 Girgaum Division and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Portuguese Road called Charney Road, on or towards the West by Benham Hall Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bhaweo Kamchandra Hate and partly by the property formerly of Bhagwandas Madhavdas and now of Damodar Velji Hari and on or towards the South partly by the property of Hiralal Purshottamdas Barodawalla and partly by the property of Hirjibhoy Bomanji Warden, but now of Purshottam Brijmohandas and which the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipality Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 342 and 1239 and Street No. 22 Benham Hall Lane and Street No. 1, Charney Road, were formerly and are now in the occupation of Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1925.
DIVEKAR & BHAGWAT.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24081.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 100 shares Nos. 292825-44; 309585-89; 309345-89; and 93422-51 standing in the name of Damodardas Tricamdas, late of Bombay Hindu has come into the hands of the executors of Dhirajlal Bhurabhai Master, deceased, sole heir of the said Damodardas Tricamdas.

The said executors has now applied for transfer of the said shares to their names.

Anybody having any claim on the said shares should intimate the same to the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Sadana House or to the undersigned, Attorneys for the Executors, within one month from to-day, after which the shares will be considered as belonging to the deceased Dhirajlal Bhurabhai Master and they will be transferred to the names of the Executors.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1925.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.
Attorneys for Executors of Dhirajlal Bhurabhai Master.
24082

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

SALE OF VULCAN STEEL BARS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 18th September, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Bombay Port Trust Alexandra Dock No. "D" Shed the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned.
ex s.s. Aquilea.

V C 6263 a g—8 Cases Vulcan Steel as under:—

8 Bars Vulcan Steel for welding 4 x 1"; 3 x 1".

8 Bars Vulcan steel for blacksmith tools square 2", 2½".

8 Bars Vulcan steel for lathe square 1", 1¼"

8 Bars Vulcan steel for chisels octagonal 7/8", 1" in all 5618 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid within three days from the day of sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF VARIOUS SORTS OF TIMBER SQUARES, LOGS AND SCANTLINGS IN ONE WHOLE LOT OR IN LOTS OF RESPECTIVE KIND OF WOOD.

Under instructions from the Turkish Red Crescent Society, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th day of September, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sewree Pond amid in the compound of the Chottani Saw Mills, Sewree, the undermentioned lots of Timber which were handed over to the said Society by the Central Khilafat Committee of India comprising of Burmah Teak wood squares (mixed marks), Maiyang and Eng. wood squares, Sesum wood, Karwar Teak, Bentiek and Pine Wood Round Logs, planks, Scantlings and Remnants of Oregon Pine wood, Deal wood, Japanese Pine wood, Jungle wood, Teakwood, Golden Teakwood, Sesum wood, silky wood and Maiyang wood; Jungle wood sleepers, etc., etc.

The above lots will be put up for sale in one whole lot or in lots of respective kind of wood.

Private offers for the whole lot will be received before the sale by the undersigned.

The above lots are now on view at the Sewree Pond and in the compound of the Chottani Saw Mills.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "NABHA."

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagaon Darukhana, near Messrs. Alcock Ashdown Slipway by order of Mr Ahmed S Moloobhoy and on account and at the risk of Abraham B. Salem of Ernakulam the following ship as she stands:—

Ship "Nabha" with Engines, Iceplant, Generating plant, Pump, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on lot being knocked down and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within a week.

MENESSE & CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20,521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT DANDA IN BANDRA.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of Mr. Zuran Gowria (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Danda in Bandra, the property described below:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Danda in Bandra and bearing Survey No. 128, Pot No. 7 and 9 and containing by admeasurement 11½ Gunthas or thereabouts and assessment whereof is Rs. 2-12-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

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OR

THE MURDER OF SHIVAJI THE GREAT?

WILL BE SCREENED

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MR. N. D. SARPOTDAR.

Photographed by

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USUAL TIMINGS AND RATES.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES STRIPED BLEACH SUSI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors for the Khatau Makanjee S. and W. Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Khatau Makanjee Mill Shop at Ganeshwadi Mulji Jaitha Market, on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Mr. Juvalprasad Kishenlal.

14 bales, each 60 pieces Sushi striped Bleached, No. 1624, 24 yards.

9 bales, each 60 pieces Sushi striped Bleached, No. 2926, 24 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 18th September, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned :—

24 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton.

Country damaged ex s.s. "Karagola" lying at Sewri in Toyo Menka Kaisha's godown No. H—111.

AT 4-45 P.M. (S.T.)

At Sewri in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13.

11 full pressed bales country damaged Uganda Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

EST. UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF SETH VRAJLAL RANCHHORDAS TARWALA.

BOON TO COTTON MERCHANTS

We have pleasure in announcing that having had wide experience as Commission Agents for 15 years in Cotton, Linseeds, bullion, etc., markets, we have now organised a Special Service for giving instantaneous and effective information as to the prevailing rates for these markets and as to the tone of the markets of the important world centres, and the fluctuations thereto, and have carefully and at great cost selected a staff of experienced and able hands for the purpose.

We have experienced and influential Agents in the New York, Liverpool and London Markets, who supply us by cable hourly information relating the tone and fluctuations in the markets there, and we undertake to transmit them to our constituents promptly through our efficient staff together with any information that may be desired by them with regard to the Bombay markets.

In addition to telegraphic information, we also furnish weekly reports regarding the general condition of the market and the forecasts for the week to follow.

We charge a comparatively very moderate commission of Annas Eight per telegram relating to (1) Bombay markets rates, or (2) Liverpool opening quotations and fluctuations; or (3) New York futures—opening, closing etc.—and any information relating to the tendency of the markets.

Information as to the rates of Liverpool and New York, and the fluctuations there upto 8 and 10 points respectively, will be supplied immediately by telephone service to the Local constituents as also to those at outside stations such as Ahmedabad, Surat, Sholapur, Poona etc.—having trunk telephone connections, at rates which would be quoted on application.

Constituents desiring to have direct telegrams from our foreign Agents should negotiate with us.

Our Private Code will be supplied to those who desire to use it for communications.

N. B.—The Service will only be commenced on receipt of sufficient deposits, to be replenished from time to time, to meet the charges.

MANAGER

COTTON T. INFORMATION SERVICE,

Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. 21788 and 23582 Telegram: "Comealong"

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SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Sept. 16.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	69
Baroda	50	4	72
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500		1466 4
Imperial Contributory	125	10	361 4
Union	72	—	3 4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	6
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28
Indian Cement O.	350	—	26
Katni Cement O.	100	—	27 8
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	46
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	802 8
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	141 8
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	114
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	79 8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	71
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76 8
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	94
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	642 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	75
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	180
Scindia Steam	30	—	7
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	465
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	802 8
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	90 10
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	60 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	741 4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	830
Karachi Electricity	100	5	92
Surat Electricity	100	—	75
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	347 8
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	495
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	990
Indian Cotton	125	20	201 4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	205 x D
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	625
New Prince of Wales	500	61	815
Volkart B. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	110
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	13
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	357 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	86 4
Burma Corporation	10	6-6	10 6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	—	4 8
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	£25	250
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	337 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	600
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	91
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	28 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	49 6
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	—	13 8
Thacker	50	1	200
Telephone	50	1	21
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	—	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	675
Vulcan	10	3 ans	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	365
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	8
Basur Virjee	100	—	4
Aerar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	330
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	732 8
Bombay Industrial	100	—	15
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	350
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	30
Century	100	20y	302 8
Central India O.	100	16	415
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	410
Ceylon	100	—	40
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	88 12
Coria	100	7	125
Crescent	100	6	167 8
Currimbhoy	250	—	335
David	500	—	350
Dawn	250	40	520
Damond O.	100	—	11
Ei D. Sassoon United C	10	— 0	14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	225
Edward Sassoon	200	—	130
Elphinstone O.	100	—	20
Emperor Edward	500	—	300
Fazulbhoy	250	25	730
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	550
Globe	100	—	45
Gokak	100	7	97 8 +D
Gold Mohur	100	—	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1025
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	200
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	220 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	342 8
Indian Woollen	50	—	6
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	55
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	—	965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4525
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	25
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	87 8
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2260
Mathuradas	100	—	110
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	165
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2350
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	150
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	200
New Great Eastern	200	10y	240
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67
Pearl	250	12	385
Phoenix	100	15	400
Planet	100	—	10
Premier	100	—	52 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	23 12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	450
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9325
Simplex	250	—	91 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	60
Standard	500	100	1325
Swadeshi	100	18	432 8
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	—	60
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1635
Vishnu P.	500	35	520
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Ahmedabad Advance				365
Bombay Cotton				330
Bombay Dyeing	725	736-4	725	732-8
Century	298-12	306-4	298-12	302-8
Central India	443-12	446-4	443-12	445
Colaba Land				88-12
Crescent	170	170	167-8	167-8
Edward Sassoon				130
Fazulbhoy	725	736 4	722-8	730
Finlay				130
Globe				45
Gokak				97-8
Indian Bleaching				200
Indore Malwa	345	345	342-8	342-8
Kohinoor				965
Madhowjee				87-8
Mathuradas				110
Meyer Sassoon				105
Mysore				110
New Great	240	242-8	236 4	240
Pabaney				235
Pearl	380	390	380	385
Phoenix				400
Simplex				90
Swadeshi	430	435	427-8	432 8
Swan Mills				160
Tata Mill				65
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				110
Bombay Steam				5
„ Tram Co., Ord.				90 10
Bundi Cement				6
Indian Cement				26
Central India Mining				28
Katni Cement Ord.				30
Shivrajpur				46
Tata Hydro	735	746 4	730	741 4
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	13-12	14	13-8	13-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def	50	50	49-6	49-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, t Sept 12.

	Rs.	a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69	1
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	86	8
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95	12
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	99	14
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99	14
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101	4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102	
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104	
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104	8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105	
6½ per cent, Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	108	15
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974	75	8
4 per cent. Municipal 1874	75	8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974	75	0
6 per cent. Port Trust 1930	101	0
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49	101	0
„ 1954	101	11

Tone of Market:—Market stead but qvite.

MESSRS C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay Sept. 16.

Jute:—Albion 465, Alliance 607-612, Anglo-India 425, Auckland 263-66, Baranagore 165-166, Bally 240, Birla 7/12, Belvedere 455, Budge-Budge 440, Caledonian 538, Chapdani 134, Clive 41/4, Craig 5, Cheviot 238, Dalhousie 400, Delta 460, Empire 48, Fort Gloster 930, Fort William 392, Gondalpara 870, Gourepore 765, Hukumchand 10/10, Hooghly 73/8, Howrah 42/4, India 215, Kamarhatty 563 Kankanarrah 458, Kelvin 765, Khardah 430, Kinnison 980, Lansdowne 305, Lawrence 620-25, Lothian 355, Naihati 450, National 29, New Central 535, Northbrook 55, Nudea 49, Orient 190, Presidency 7/10, Reliance 65, Soorah 27, Standard 428, Union 595-600, Waverly 7.

Hessian:—19/9.

Jute:—97/4.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/4, B. I. Corporation D. 11, Burma Corp 11, Howra Oil 7, Imperial Bank 1400, Imperial Conty. 355.

Remarks:—Jute shares firm.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 15.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 89 3/8 +1/4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/4+1/4.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 13/16 +1/16.

Conversion Loan £76 1/2+1/16.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/2—1/8.

Indian Loan 7 per cent £102 3/4+1/4.

Consols 2½ per cent 55 1/4+1/8.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67.

Government Securities 3 per cent 57 1/2 +1/8.

SHARES.

London, Sept. 15.

Hongkong Bank	£135
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
National Bank	£ 46 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£ 10
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/8

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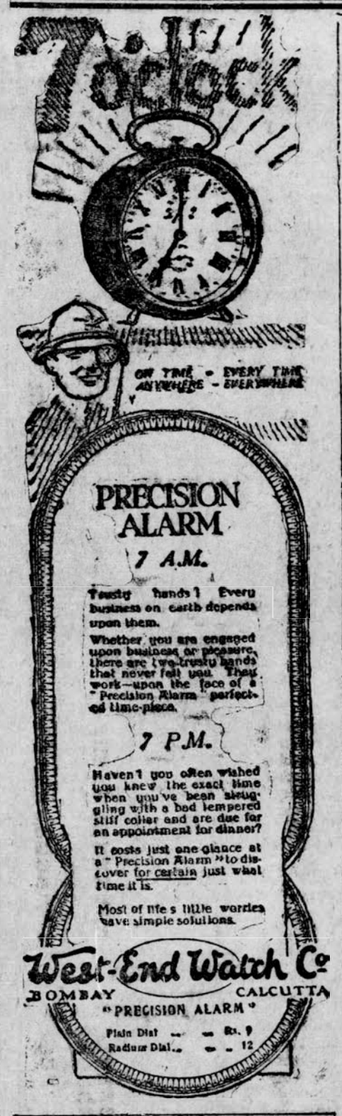
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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 16.

After the recent sharp advance Reuter reported to-day a fall of 43 to 53 points in New York futures. The market eased on hedge selling and profit-taking. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 8 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 15th instant as under:—

"Should re-action go further would prefer buying."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 15th instant (5-5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

Market steady. Larger turn-over. Better trade reports."

Messrs. M. and B. Stern's report:—

"The United States Mill consumption for August was 449,000 bales against 357,500 bales for August last year."

Owing to a sharp fall being reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 424½, i.e., Rs. 4 lower than yesterday's closing rate for Broach April-May. Commission Houses were moderate sellers whilst Exporters were buyers, and the market fluctuating sharp between Rs. 424½ and Rs. 426½ closed at Rs. 426½. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 426½ and closed steady at Rs. 428¼. Japan Exporters and Bazar operators and Offices were buyers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 407 and steadily improved to Rs. 410 on Commission Houses and general buying. On Bazar operators selling the market receded to Rs. 404½ and closed at Rs. 409½. F. G. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 364.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal. About 1,000 bales only are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Fully Good Broach April-May	428½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	365½
Fine Oomra December-January	411½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Fully Good Broach April-May	426
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	362
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	408

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

	Ready.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	430	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	410	390
Bengal F. G. M. G.	380	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	410	.....
Sindh-Punjab F. G. M. G.	380	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	450/60	460
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G.	430/40	450
Nagpur Fine M. G.	430/40	450
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	.....	438
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	420/30	438
Dhamangaon Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M. G.	390/420	428
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	390/420	428
Mulkapur Fine M. G.	390/400	.....
Khandesh Fine M. G.	390/400	420
Khandesh F. G. M. G.	380/85	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	470	457
Broach Fully Good M. G.	455	.....
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	415
Muthia F. G. M. G.	.....	405
Dharwar S. G.	445	.....
Coomta M. G.	440/45	.....
Westerns M. G.	410/20	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	420/25	.....
Cambodia M. G.	470/90	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 72 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th September, 1925:—

	Bales.
Cotton	1675
	Cwts.
Wheat	3946
Linseed	5424
Rape, etc.	389
Gingelyseed	1497
Poppyseed	327
Groundnuts	2245
Castorseed	10957
Rice	4414
Myrabollams	235
Cottonseed	6247
Mowraseed	884
Gram	364
Juwar	82
Masur	Nil
Barley	360
Bajri	219
	Tons.
Coal	582

MESSRS. NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co:—

New York, Sept. 15.

"Natural reaction Would buy on further reaction."

BARLEY.

London, Sept. 15.

Karachi Barley August/September sellers 38.

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	5	411	450
Central India	180	2,794	—
Barsi and Nagar	66	669	807
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	72	—
Berar	169	1,952	731
Central Provinces	169	999	46
Total Oomras	889	6,787	1,834
Dholera	117	964	239
N.-W. Provinces	..	748	—
Rajputana	176	635	56
Sind-Punjab	66	1,116	690
Broach	—	..	183
Coompta & Dharwar	35	4,258	889
Westerns-Northerns	171	3,262	2,140
Cocanada	—	567	301
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	2,630	1,179
Persian	—	440	235
American	—	—	—
Egyptian and African	229	6,042	3,521
Comras, Burma & other sorts	—	..	2,381
Total	1,675	27,266	11,279

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 10th Sept.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,045	17,210	3,713
Japan & China	201	11,690	27,048
Coast Ports	—	519	919
Upcountry by Rail	—	122	595
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	5,278	13 550
Total	1,246	34,719	45,854

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.53 good demand.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 28.70 d. New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	24.45
January	24.20
March	24.47
New York Noon Call.	
October	24.48
January	24.17
March	24.52
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	24.05
January	24.19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	13.10+.15
December	13.00+.14
January	12.97+.15
March	12.99+.15
May	12.99+.14
July	12.90+.12

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

November	23.30+.30
January	22.90+.30
March	22.75+.35

London, Sept. 14.

Cuban Sugar 11/9 September sellers.

Exchange Belgium 110.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

September	24.70+.55
October	24.45+.55
November	23.50+.45
December	22.90+.45
January	22.60+.45
February	22.50+.40
March	22.40+.40
April	22.35+.40
May	22.30+.40
June	22.25+.40
July	22.20+.40
August	22.15+.40
September	22.05+.40

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

September	24.60—.10
October	24.35—.10
November	23.40—.10
December	22.75—.15
January	22.45—.15
February	22.35—.15
March	22.25—.15
April	22.20—.15
May	22.15—.15
June	22.10—.15
July	22.05—.15
August	22.00—.15
September	21.90—.15

Tone of Manchester Market is firm and large cloth enquiry.

Tone of Yarns firm business irregular.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

September	13.14+.05
October	12.98+.03
November	12.90+.06
December	12.91+.05
January	12.87+.05
February	12.84+.04
March	12.91+.07
April	12.90+.08
May	12.93+.08
June	12.86+07
July	12.85+.07
August	12.57+.07
September	12.66+.07

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Scinde, "Good"	10.00
Scinde, "Fully Good"	10.40
Scinde, "Fine"	10.85
Bengal, "Good"	10.15
Bengal, "Fully Good"	10.55
Bengal, "Fine"	10.95
Oomra, "Good"	10.90
Oomra, "Fully Good"	11.30
Oomra, "Fine"	11.70
Broach, "Good"	11.35
Broach, "Fully Good"	11.75
Broach, "Fine"	12.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 69,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 8,000.

Day's Exports to Continent 13,000.

Futures at New York.

October	24.03—.43
January	23.70—.53
March	24.07—.50
May	24.33—.48
Spot Cotton at New York	24.30—.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.62—.43

Futures at New Orleans.

October	23.62—.40
January	23.81—.60

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 11/16.

Demand Bills 4.84.37.

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 71.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Sept. 15.

Futures at New York.

October	24.03—.43
January	23.70—.53
March	24.07—.50
May	24.33—.48

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

October	12.98+.03
January	12.87+.05
March	12.91+.07
May	12.93+.08

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 15.

Barletta Russo—lbs. 63½ September/October sellers 53/3.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ September/October sellers 54/3.

Tone:—Tendency easier.

Australian September/October value sparingly offered 57/6.

Choice White Karachi September/October value 57/6.

Tone:—Tendency easier.

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 15.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £19 11/16 September/October paid £19 1/8 January/February paid.

Tone:—Firm and dearer moderate trade closed quiet.

Cottonseed Bombay September/October sellers £9 1/8.

Castorseed Bombay September/October sellers dull £21 1/8.

Linseed Bombay September/October nominal £22 3/4.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton September/October sellers £21 1/4.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton September/October sellers £21 5/8.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton September/October sellers £23.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton September/October sellers £21.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull and neglected.

Yellow Cawnpore September/October nominal £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 15.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—Sep/Oct Sellers £21 3/4 and buyers £21 1/2.

Linseed Tone:—Firm and dearer trade quiet.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Oct/Dec paid 40/4½.

Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Jan/Apl. buyers 40/3.

London, Sept. 15.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay sold at 23 September shipment to Dunkirk. Linseed La Plata at £19 3/4 afloat shipment to Hull and £19/13/9 for Sep/Oct and £19 1/8 for Jan/Feb.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 15.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 15/11½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/Mar sellers 15/4½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/Mar sellers 15/7.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/Mar sellers 15/7½.

Tone:—Dull, nothing doing.

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 15

Para Up River Fine, Spot Oct/Nov sellers 35 1/4.

Tone:—Quiet.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Sep. sellers 42.

Tone:—Irregular generally firmer. Closed rather quieter.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets Sep. paid sellers 42.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Sept. 15.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/3.

METAL REPORT.

London, Sept. 15.

Tin Block £284 1/4.

London, Sept. 15.

English Best Selected Copper £65 1/2.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 11/16.

Copper Braziers £80.

Yellow Metal 69 1/2.

Hard Spelter 31 3/4.

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4.

Tin Block £284 1/4.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	0	0
German Brass ¾ to 2		57	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German	¾	63	4	0
Copper, German	1	63	4	0
Copper, German	1¼	63	4	0
Copper, American	1½	63	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	63	8	0
Copper, American	2	63	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	8	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, country		27	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		63	4	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		63	8	0
English Copper ¾ to 2		63	4	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Kilachand	No.	14½	0	11 9
Kilachand	No.	20½	0	12 9
Currimbhai	No.	12¼	0	11 9
Elphinstone	No.	12½	0	11 6
David	No.	10½	0	11 3
Shapurji	No.	10½	0	10 0
Trikamdas	No.	10½	0	11 3
Satara	No.	12½	0	12 0
Shapurji	No.	6½	0	9 6
Light-house	No.	6½	0	9 9
Japan	No.	40-1	1	3 9
Japan	No.	40-2	1	5 3
Japan	No.	20	0	15 0
Japan	No.	32	1	1 9

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 16.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 69.

4 per cent Conversion Loan Due. 1931/36. Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent War Loan Due. 1929-47. Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due. 1933 Rs. 99/14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55 Rs. 99/15.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1928 Rs. 105/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1926 Rs. 101/3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1927 Rs 102.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1930 Rs. 104.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1931 Rs. 104/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 105.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

4 per cent Municipal Due. 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/10.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/.

6 per cent. Municipal Due. 1929-49 Rs. 100/8.

Tone of market:—Steady.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 15th Sept. 1925.

	1925-26	1924-25	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 11th September to 14th September, 1925	7890	6320	+1570
Receipts from 1st September 1925 to 14th Sept, 1925..	26709	11110	+15598
Shipments for the bi-week from 11th Sept. to 14th Sept, 1925.—			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent	..	2325	—2325
China, Japan and Coast Ports	100	..	+100
Total	100	2325	—2225
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1925 to 14th Sept, 1925			
United Kingdom	285	714	—429
Continent	16926	5324	+11602
China	..	3086	—3086
Japan	11590	23993	—12403
Coast Ports ..	619	979	—360
Total	29420	34096	—4676
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	2043	490	+1553
„ China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	7781	20712	—13631

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1/8
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/6 7/16
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 7/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 1/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 765
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 805
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 790

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 111
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 107

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 218.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156 3/4

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs 102.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs 111.00.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Sept. 15.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32 firm.
Bar Gold £4.4.11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 13/16 steady.

London, Sept. 15.

Rentes 3 per cent 47 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 13/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/4.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling India bought steady.
Interest day to day loans 3.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/8.
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent since 6th August 1925.
Council Bills—Extra allotments Bars Sold £59,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 5/32
Bank Demand 1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand 762.
American Dollars 274
Hongkong Dollars 161.
Shanghai 215½.
Japan 111.
Singapore 156 3/4
Market:—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 15.

Stockholm	18.06
Christiania	23.38
Amsterdam	12.06
Switzerland	25.12
Prague	163.75

New York, Sept. 15.

Demand Bills 4.84.37 (yesterday 4.84.37).

London, Sept. 15.

Exchange on London in Paris 102.70.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.53
Exchange on London in Italy 117.65.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 15.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 1/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 18 9/16.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

3 months 3-7/8 per cent.
6 months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1 per cent.
Money 1 month 1-1/4 per cent.
Money 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.
Money 6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Sovereigns ready 13/5/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/4/6.
National Bank Bar gold 21/7/9
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/3/0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/3/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/2/3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 73/8/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 73/3/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 72/13/0.

London, Sept. 15.

Bar gold, ready, s. 84-11 1/2
Silver ready, d. 32/13.
Silver forward, d. 32/12.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China was a large seller at higher rate. India bought for immediate shipment. We think some further decline possible.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Ready:—21-3-0.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21-3, at 6 p.m. 21-3.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 23-2-3, at 6 p.m. 21-2-3.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-1-6.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 0-3-0.
Tone—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Ready:—73-12.
Vaida Asho—Opening 73-7, Lowest 73-2, at 6 p.m. 73-3.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 73-1, Lowest 72-12, at 6 p.m. 72-13.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-15-0.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 1-7.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16.

Winamac, Johnston, Batoum.
Aungban, Taylor, Rangoon.
Tacoma Maru, Kojima, Kobe.
Indus Maru, Miri, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17.

Karoa, Macdonald, Durban.
City of Norwich, Adams, Karachi.

LOADING.

Sept. 16.

Steamer Razmak for Aden.
Steamer Barala for Busreh.
Steamer Jalapa for New York.
Steamer Jaladuta for Karachi.
Steamer City of Sparta for Colombo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, September 16.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 City of Norwich, 4346, K'chi, 18/9, K N and Co.
2 Ranpura 9268 London 26/9 M M Co.
3 Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 16/9, N Y. Kaisha.
4 Scindia, 3281, G'gow, 21/9, Graham T Co.
5 Sirsa, 3387, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
6 Sicilia, 4192, Shanghai, 15/9, M M and Co.
9 Nirpura 3647 Calcutta 15/9, M M and Co.
10 Karagola, 3647, Durban, 30/9, M M and Co.
11 C/Sparta, 3469, Calcutta, 17/9, F F C and Co.
12 Karoa 3607 Durban 16/9 M M & Co.
14 Aquileia 4201 Genoa 15/9 L Triestino and M. I.
15 Flowergate, 3226, Hull, 19/9, L E Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Benares, 3509, Colombo, 17/9, L E Ltd.
3 Bandra 1877 Busreh 16/9 M M Co.
4 Varnova 1957 Basra 18/9 M M and Co.
5 Ahmedi 1331 Busreh 15/9, S Hassam.
6 Jaladuta, 2593, N.F., Scindia S N Co.
7 Trident 2689 N.F., N.F. Graham T Co.
8 Alavi, 2157, Red Sea Ports 15/9 T M & Co.
9 Silvio Pollico 3453 Japan 15/9. L T M I Co.
10 & 11 Axenfels 3304 Karachi 16/9 L. Edward.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Numidia, 3397, 18/9, L T and M I S N Co.
C and R Howra, 4096, N.F., M M and Co.
D and E Jalajyoti, 2698, Rangoon, 20/9, Scindia S N Co.
F Hatarana, 4592, Calcutta, N.F., M M and Co.
G Laxmi, 124, M Coast, N.F., R Assaria and Co.
K Dalgoma 3571 N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
M Nordmark, 906, N.F., N.F., L E Ltd.
P Gogra 3151 N.F., N.F. M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

Sept. 15.

FROM LONDON.

Maloja due about 18th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 25th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 2nd October, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH.

Hatipura due about 19th September Agent M M & Co.

Nirvana due about 5th October, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Keith due about 18th September Agent J F Co.

City of Yokohama due about 19th September, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassono due about 19th September, Agent P F Co.

Othello due about 1st October, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 20th September, Agent L Edward Ld.

Weissenfels due about 30th September, Agent L Edward Ld.

FROM GOTHENBURGH.

Taiwan due about 30th September, Agent G T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th September Agent L T Co.

Pilsna due about 18th October, Agent T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Konderkerk, due about 6th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harvard due about 9th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Algic, due about 20th September, Agent Volkart, Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 17th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 23rd September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 19th September, Agent M M Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament—West Yorks vs. B.B.R.A. Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

Lecture by Dr. H. C. Mueller, on "Biology", at 9-15 p.m. in Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road.

FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament—"Times of India" vs. 2nd Wiltshire Regt. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails of Sept. 3, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

S.S. "Razmak" with the English mails, leaves at 7 p.m.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Middlesex Regt. Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-morrow (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

WILSON COLLEGE GUJERATI SAHITYA SABHA.—The annual social gathering of the Wilson College Gujarati Sahitya Sabha comes off on the 19th instant at 5 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The P. & O. mail steamer "China", with the mails from London of the 10th instant, arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Thursday morning, the 17th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association will be held to-day (Thursday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Municipal Corporation Hall.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—A concert programme of vocal and Instrumental Music, arranged by Mr. T. Campbell Rogers will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Thursday) 6-30 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

SOCIAL WORKER'S TRAINING CLASS.—The Social Workers' Training Class will be held to-day (Thursday) at the Hall of the Social Service League, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Prof. P. A. Wadia, will deliver a lecture on "Removal of Poverty" and Mr. L. G. Khare, on "Labour Organization".

SYDENHAM COLLEGE BANKING ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the above Association a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Sankara Iyer on "Commercial Credit" to-day in the College Hall when Mr. M. L. Tamman will preside.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.—Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, the Provincial Secretary, Bombay Boy Scouts Council will deliver a public lecture on "The Scout Movement, under the auspices of the 20th Bombay (St. Aloysius School) Bandra Troop, to-morrow (Friday), at 7-20 p.m. (S.T.) at the Mount Carmel Chapel grounds, Bandra,

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.—"Present epidemic of fever":—Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal Parel, (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League) a lecture will be delivered in Marathi by Dr. M. B. Udgavokar, on "Present epidemic of fever" to-morrow (Friday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. Ladies are cordially requested to attend.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASS.—The Adult Education Class organized by the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League will held the third meeting to-day (Thursday). The Class will be held from 8 to 9 in morning and 6 to 7 in the evening. Mr. I. B. Nayak and Mr. P. G. Kanekar will deliver lectures on "Temperance" and "Adult Education" respectively in Marathi.

BAI BACUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bacubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of August last was 1,959, out of which number 872 were women and 1,087 children, 633 being boys and 454 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 82.

PURITY MISSION SOCIETY.—In connection with the report that appeared in our issue of Tuesday on Purity Mission Society, we are asked to state that if any generous-hearted donor desires to help the cause of the Mission he may correspond with the Jhabvala who is the Secretary of the Society, at Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Parel.

MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—In the general meeting of the above Association, held on 6th instant, it was unanimously decided to have the proposed pilgrimage to Mount Mary's, Bandra on the 4th October next. A sub-committee has been appointed to make all necessary arrangements and to fix the programme. Every catholic from Malabar, Cochin and Travancore (member or otherwise) is expected to join the ranks of the pilgrims to pay homage to their Blessed Patron, the Queen of Way-Ward. Those desirous of joining this sacred occasion are kindly requested to communicate with Mr. M. B. Nazareth, Hon. Secretary, opposite Police Station, Nagpada, Byculla, on or before 25th September for necessary arrangements."

BURGLAR PLAYS TRICK WITH CHIEF JUSTICE.

Sir Norman Macleod reports to the police theft from his bungalow of G. C. notes, treasury notes and cash collectively valued at Rs. 577/8 during the night of the 14th instant. It appears that at about midnight Sir Norman went to bed leaving a rolled top writing desk on the verandah open. At about 10-30 a.m. the next morning he went to a drawer of the bureau to get some money when he found a leather wallet with its contents missing. The property stolen consisted of 5 treasury notes of £5 each 4 of £1 each and Rs. 130 in G. C. notes. The police made enquiries and found hidden in the shrubbery of the compound the wallet containing property valued at Rs. 297/8.

PLEADER DECLARED LUNATIC.

CHARGE OF WILFUL TRESPASS WITHDRAWN

Dr. S. A. D. Mody and B. E. Ghaswala, Honorary Magistrates, disposed of the case in which a High Court pleader was prosecuted for trespassing into the bungalow of Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir.

Sub-Inspector Savant of the Gamdevi Police Station appeared at the Girgaum Police Court, and applied for permission to withdraw the case against Ramchandra Rao Kamat, a pleader of the Bombay High Court, who had formerly been charged with committing wilful trespass into the bungalow of Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir at Napean Sea Road. The Sub-Inspector stated that the Police Surgeon had declared the accused a lunatic.

The application was granted and the case withdrawn.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

POLICE CONSTABLE UNDER ARREST.

Hanifabai, a Mohamedan woman, wife of a hawker residing at De Lisle Road reports to the police that her daughter Sharifabai went out to sell fruit as usual at the Dhun Mill Corner on the 4th instant. In the afternoon complainant went with food for her daughter but did not find her at the usual place. She informed the police as she could not trace her and on the 8th instant on receipt of certain information she went to the Development chawls where the people told her that the girl answering description of the missing girl was on the third floor in a room occupied by one Jainabai, kept mistress of police constable No. 2004—F. The police being informed, found the girl in a room of one Mang Garodi where she was kept by a police constable No. 440—F. The constable No. 440—F. promised to produce the girl if the complainant gave her daughter in marriage to him. The complainant promising to do so the girl was produced, who was sent to the Police Surgeon for examination. He reported that the girl was under 16 years and had intercourse. The police have arrested constable No. 440—F and her accomplice one Rahimatbai.

NEWLY BORN CHILD DIES OF EXPOSURE

On receipt of certain information the Kingsway Police on Monday went to an open space off Sion Road in the compound of the Bombay Improvement Trust. Camp and found a newly-born male child lying naked. It was removed to Bai Motlibai Hospital where it subsequetly died death being due to shock by exposure. The police traced a woman supposed to be the mother of the child but as it would take some time for her to be able to attend the Coroner's Court, the Coroner adjourned hearing till the 25th instant.

MILL WORKER'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Nanoobhai Hari, a Hindu mill hand (35) was engaged in removing cotton waste in the compound of Mathradas Mill at Currey Road at 2 p.m. on the 7th instant while some men were working a crane on the third floor, a height of about 40 feet. Nanoobhai was standing right underneath the crane crushing tobacco in his hand, when suddenly a bundle of waste fell on him and dashed his head against the stone floor. He was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday, death being due to fracture of the base of the skull. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PATHANS SENTENCED FOR ILLICIT FITING AND CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Dadar Police Court, Mr. J. N. Mehta, the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sergeant Watkins charged (1) Rehimuddin Lalpore, (2) Abdul Razak Shardad, (3) Tamal Shadikhan, and (4) Sangin Peruddin, all Pathans residing at Lower Parel, with rioting and causing grievous hurt to Gangaram Gopal on July 15, in the Municipal market at Lower Parel. Mr. Sabaji police prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Azad, bar-at-law, with Mr. Kapadia (junior), pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that at 7-30 a.m. on July 15, the first accused had an altercation with a stall holder having his stall in the Municipal market at Lower Parel, over the two pice worth of vegetable when the Market Inspector separated them and he left. At about 8-30 a.m. he returned with about ten or twelve other Pathans, including the three remaining accused, armed with 'lathis' and sticks and began assaulting Gangaram Gopal, the stall holder, his son Ganpat and his wife mamtibai, and created a disturbance. One Shripat and other stall holders, who went to their assistance were also assaulted. All of them received more or less injuries and they were taken to the J. J. Hospital, where they were treated. Two police constable who were then patrolling in the locality saw these Pathans running away and went to the rescue of the injured persons and immediately effected the arrest of the accused with the sticks and lathis. Their defence was an "alibi."

The Magistrate on the evidence convicted for rioting and causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon and sentenced the first and the second accused taking into consideration their youth, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 each or in default to suffer hard labour for three months. The third and the fourth accused were each sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to suffer hard labour for three months. The Magistrate also ordered that out of the fine, if recovered Rs. 20 should be given to Gangaram as compensation and Rs. 10 to witness Shripat.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.

On Monday morning at the Grant Road Railway station a Mahomedan, named Nur Mahomed Abdulla Bajawalla received from the parcel office parcels booked from Ratlam and was walking out of the station premises when the excise sepoys seized the parcels. On being opened, it is alleged, they were found to contain 50 1/2 pounds of Malwa opium valued at a little over Rs. 4,000. Questioned, Nur Mahomed is said to have explained that he was the servant of Kurban Hussein Yasoofalli and that he had received similar parcels formerly and handed them over to his master. With his aid, it is further alleged, Inspector P. J. Hudson motored to Kurban Hussein's house at Busari Mohulla and found there on search 15 tolas of opium in a kettle as also a tin of opium similar to the tins seized in the morning.

Nur Mahomed as well as Kurban Hussein were both arrested and produced before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. P. B. Dastur, on an application, for remand. Mr. Hudson asked for time to make inquiries regarding certain statements made by the accused. Nur Mahomed, Mr. M. A. De Cruz, pleader, who appeared for the accused Kurban Hussein prayed for bail. Mr. Hudson insisted on a heavy bail on the ground that the accused were natives of Rutlam and not British subjects.

His Worship adjourned the case till September 25 and ordered the accused to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000 to be deposited in cash.

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following in an early issue of your esteemed journal:—Sir B. N. Mitra, during the course of his reply to Mr. N. M. Joshi's questions about the future of Indian art, is reported to have observed that "No copy of the scheme for the encouragement of Indian crafts and arts formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee had been officially received." Probably, the procedure which would stamp the receipt of the scheme as "official" will, as usual with the Government machinery, take some time. But I cannot think that the Post Office has been so unpardonably disloyal as to refuse service to the Government Department represented by Sir B. N. Mitra. The scheme had been, as a matter of fact, despatched from this place to every department of the Government of India over two months ago. And, the fact that the D.L.O., has not yet returned the parcels here is, presumably, evidence enough against any suspicions likely to be entertained about Post Office loyalty. If Sir B. N. Mitra would be pleased to search more closely he would, I am sure, discover it lying somewhere in a forlorn corner of his office.—Yours, etc.,

KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL,
Hon. Sec. the Prize of Delhi Committeee.
Villa Vasant,
Santa Cruz.
September 16.

LATE SIR R. BHANDARKAR.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' HOMAGE.

Under the joint auspices of Young Men's Parsi Association, Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Muslim Students' Union and the Young Thiests' Union, a public meeting was held at the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Wednesday night, to express their grief at the death of Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar, Mrs. Sarojini Naida presiding.

Mrs. Naidu said they had met there to pay their tribute to one of the great nation builders of India. It was the things of intellect, of imagination, of wisdom, of beauty, scholarship, art and music which were the true interpreters of a nation's life, and it was, therefore, but right that in paying their tribute to the memory of Sir Ramakrishna, a great scholar, the students should reinterpret for themselves the true nature of a nation's worth and greatness. He was a student and seeker after truth all his life and she was very proud to preside over a combined gathering of the students of Bombay. The ideal for which Sir Ramakrishna stood was the immutable ideal for which all youth, all students stood,—which was the ideal of knowledge, of achievement and patient loving, loyal and courageous devotion. Fifty years hence she did not think most of the politicians of the present-day would be known to the posterity, but it would be the men of culture, of art, science and scholarship who would be remembered. Sir Ramakrishna did a great deal to make known to the world the literature, philosophies and arts of India by his patient scholarship, and he it was who made it known to the world that the civilisation of India was broad-based upon the eternal and imperishable truth.

Mr. K. Natarajan then moved:—

"That this meeting places on record its sense of deep sorrow at the death of the late Sir Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar and regards his loss as depriving, the Presidency and India of one of their greatest men, a landmark in the history of Indian scholarship and one who has contributed more than any other man to the progress of Sanskrit studies and literature in India and social and religious reform in the Bombay Presidency."

Mr. Natarajan said the father of their chairman was, also like Sir Ramakrishna one who lived for the sake of truth, struggled for it, and followed it throughout his life. He was glad that the students of Bombay, belonging to different castes and communities, should have joined together in honouring the name of a great man,—and he was sure it would have gladdened the heart of Sir Ramakrishna if he had been living to-day—for it was an auspicious thing for the students of Bombay to unite together in such things. Sir Ramakrishna, he said, was always against compromises and he stood out for his principles. He had contributed a great deal to the liberalising of thought in this country, and he took a very prominent part in all matters concerning social reform.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, seconding, said Sir Ramakrishna gave not only to India, but to the whole world, in the most modern form the truth which was the heritage of India. He was looked upon as a great authority, not only by Indians, but by Europeans, on oriental literature.

Dr. Belvalkar, of Poona, Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. M. C. Chagla spoke in support, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

HONOURED BY CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Mr. P. N. Guha writes:—I am not aware of any other University in India other than that of Calcutta which appoints the learned professors and scholars of other provinces as Paper-setters and Examiners in the examinations of degree and Master of Arts. "A prophet is not honoured in his own country" is a popular saying. Sir Ramakrishna's profound learning, vast erudition and rare culture won for him honours and encomiums from the scholars of the West and many Universities of Europe acknowledged his remarkable knowledge in the field of Ancient Indian History and Sanskrit by electing him as a Member of their Associations. But I do not know if any University in India except Calcutta approached the "Sage of Poona" to become the Paper-setter and Examiner in the degree examinations. For many years Sir Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar was the Paper-setter and Head-Examiner in Ancient Indian History and Sanskrit in the higher degree examinations. Nay, he was also a Paper-setter and Examiner in the P. R. Studentship Examination, the passing of which is winning the "Blue Ribband" of the Calcutta University. It was not only during the Vice-Chancellorship of Sir Ashutosh Mookerjea but since the Vice-Chancellorship of Sir Guroodass Banerjea, the first Indian Vice-Chancellor in Bengal, that Sir Ramakrishna was appointed a Paper-setter and Examiner. Bombay is proud of Sir Ramakrishna, but Bengal is doubly so because she could honour the "King of learned personalities."

ROVERS FOOTBALL CUP.

EAST BENGAL BEATEN.

Wednesday's match was of a sensational nature as the much talked of East Bengal team had to acknowledge defeat at the hands of the local Y.M.C.A. In justice to the visitors be it said however that they did not have a representative team and few of their regular players were expected to arrive in Bombay in a few days. But taking everything into account they should have drawn the game at the very least their forwards being very tame in front of goal. The Y.M.C.A. started well and swing the ball about well. Ten minutes after the start Taludar ran out to clear the ball but it cannoned off a defender and gave Pitt an easy chance of pushing it into an empty goal. A little before the interval Pitt again scored by lifting the ball over a host of defenders. In the second half the visitors had decidedly the better of the game but K. Mc Carthy the Y.M. goalie was not much bothered as Langhland was a safe back. Samad was a clever right wing and slipped prettily past his opponents, but an inclination to hesitate deprived his chances of a goal on more than one occasion. Bardhan on the other wing was the fastest man on the field, his centres being very accurate. The Bengal forwards got through on several occasions but they invariably missed the goal. In spite of strenuous efforts to equalise the Young Men's defence held out and full time arrived with the Y. M. winners by two goals.

Y.M.C.A.:—K. Mc Carthy; Langhland and Hayes-Hoare; Grogan, James and Irvine; Moorhouse, Mc Kenzie, Pitt, Duthie and C. Mc Carthy.

East Bengal:—Taludar; Ghose and Chatterjee; Shaw, Gossain and Das; Samad, Mitter, Ghose, Rahaman and Burdhan.

Referee: W. H. Cummings.

LESLIE RUNNING CUP.

The West Kents took the points, Thatcher securing first place in 14 2/5 secs.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

West Yorks versus B.B.R.A.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Lahore message says:—The report of a daring theft at Kasur Government Malkhana in the District of Lahore has reached here. It is stated that on the night of 13th September some thieves entered the Malkhana by breaking open the locks of a room and carried away a number of pistols, ornaments, clothes and opium. The police is investigating the matter but so far the culprits have not been arrested.—A. P.

The match on the Police ground between Welsh Regiment and South Wales Borderers ended in a win for Welsh team by two tries or six points to nil. Winners were better team and scored a try once in each half.—A. P.

Madras, Sept. 15.—Dewan Bahadur C. M. Muniswami Iyer, lately of the "Madras Mail" died this afternoon at Mylapore of diabetic carbuncle. The late Mr. M. Iyer joined the "Madras Mail" as a reporter and became its Chief reporter in 1920 and retired in 1923. He received a certificate of merit from Government during the Coronation Durbar in 1912. As a journalist he had established a reputation in Southern India.—A. P.

The Calcutta Scottish qualified themselves for the semi-final of the All-India Rugby Tournament by beating their opponents the Madras Gymkhana by 9 points or three tries to nil

Acharya A. T. Gidvani who was operated upon for double hernia is progressing well and there is no cause for anxiety.

Karachi, Sept. 16.—The Karachi-Kantara Aerial Survey party left Chabbar at 10-55 this morning and are expected in Karachi between three and four to-day.—A. P.

Mr. Vithal Narayan Chandavarkar, Bar-at-Law, is standing as a candidate for the D Ward at the ensuing Municipal General elections.

The winter session of the Punjab Legislative Council will commence on the 30th of November and will last for about a fortnight. On 3rd December the election of the new President will take place.—A. P.

The South Daskroi Taluka Local Board unanimously passed a resolution recommending to the Collector of Ahmedabad to prohibit fishing in the river bed at Kasindra in the interests of sanitation of the town, the river being the only source of water-supply to its residents. Moreover, Kasindra being a place of pilgrimage Hindus of the surrounding villages go there frequently and their religious feelings would be wounded if fishing was allowed there.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m of 16th Sept. 1925.		Total since 1st June, 1925.		June 1st to 16th Sept. 1923.		1924	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	n	Ct
Colaba Point ..	0	08	47	33	61	9[illegible]	15	35
Fort	0	08	52	44	63	2[illegible]	52	14
J. J. Hospital	0	00	49	96	58	1[illegible]	53	58
Cumbala Hill Kemp & Co.	..		..		..		..	
Bom. Vety. Col Parel.	..		..		..		..	

SALE OF RACEHORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY have been instructed to sell by Public Auction the following horses, in the Small Jumping School, Race Course, Poona on Saturday morning, September 19th, commencing at 8 a.m.

The following horses, the property of Mr. Heath, to be sold without reserve:—

1. MAGIC RING.—A grey Arab Horse, 4 years. A maiden.
2. MAGIC ROD.—A Bay Arab Horse, 3 years. 15-1½.
3. ZIAB.—A Chestnut Arab Gelding. A winner.
4. ZIADAN.—A Grey Arab Horse. Winner of three races and placed on nine occasions.
5. INNOCENCE.—A Black Arab Horse. 14-3. A maiden.
6. BLACKWATER.—A Dark Brown English gelding, by Black Jester out of Waterweed. A winner of many races.
7. MAGICAL. A Brown English Horse, by White Magic—Irish Lass. A good winner in England and India.
8. PERSIAN GARDEN.—A Brown Country-bred mare, by Politician—Woodland Lass. Has not yet been raced, but is a promising youngster.

The following Stallions:—

9. JOVE.—A Bay English Horse, aged. A good winner and sire of many winners, including Jovial, Joviality and Shirtaj.
10. ORLOFF.—A Bay English Horse, aged. Winner of six races. A useful Stallion.

Also with reserve:—

11. DIRRAH.—A Bay Arab Pony, 8 years. Winner of two races and placed six times.
12. SAGAB.—A Chestnut Arab Horse Winner of two races
13. KOOLEE.—A Bay Arab Horse. Winner of six races and placed on seven other occasions.
14. BRUCE.—A Chestnut Arab horse, 4 years. Placed second once in two attempts.
15. MAYFLY.—A Grey Arab horse. A maiden in India, a certain winner up-country.

The property of Mr. Coochick Shah.

16. ARTFUL.—A Bay Country-bred mare, by Arthur B out of Lola, own brother to THE KNUT.

The following horses the property of Mr. A. M. Khairaz, who is selling only to reduce his establishment.

17. AMIN.—A Chestnut Arab Horse, 7 years. Winner of nine races.
18. CESSATION.—A Grey Arab Horse, aged. Winner of five races.
19. DELIGHT.—A Grey Arab horse, 4 years. A maiden in India.
20. CONFEDERACY.—A Chestnut Arab Horse, 6 years. Winner of two races.
21. LAST CALL.—A Chestnut Arab Horse, 7 years. Winner of three races.
22. SYLVANMORE.—A Grey Arab Horse, 7 years. A winner.
23. FROSTY FACE.—A Grey Arab Horse, aged. Winner of three races.

The property of Major H. Whitton.

24. ROYAL GEORGE.—A Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14.3. A Maiden.

The Indian Bloodstock Agency will have pleasure in acting for and advising their up-country clients, who are unable to attend the Sales. Terms 5 per cent. commission.

A further sale of all the horses, the property of Nawabzada Saiyid Uzzafar Khan including Miss Evans and Earl will take place in October. Full particulars and catalogues will appear later.

For further particulars apply to THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY, Messrs. CRAWFORD, No. 6, Wanowrie Lines, Poona.

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INDIAN AGENCY COY.
Royapetta, MADRAS.
R 1314.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, Sept. 15th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.		Fahr 29.810 inches.
Temperature of Air	.. ..	81.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	75 0 "
Dew Point	.. .. ..	71.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	72%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	4 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	87 0 "
Minimum do. do.	..	78 0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW. W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	181 miles.
Fall of Rain	.. .. ..	0 02 inches
Total fall during month	..	3 32 "
Do. do year..	..	59 03 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th Sept.	..	0 06 "

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

16th September, 1925.

November.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK.	24.03	24.15 +12	24.44	+41
LIVERPOOL.	12.98	12.75 —23	12.82	—16

*Sewri Closing 428-8-0 Khandi Closing 428-8-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1925.

THE REMEDY.

Last evening the Assembly by a large majority of votes passed Sir Purshottamdas' resolution demanding the suspension of the Excise Duty until the end of the financial year. There is nothing remarkable in the decision which merely reflects public opinion. What is significant is the vehement official opposition to the national demand, which, considering the present plight of the cotton industry and the iniquity of the Excise Duty, errs on the side of moderation. The opposition has exposed the Government of India, as they have seldom been exposed, in their true colours as a corporation intent solely on seeking profits for its share-holders, the British people, and cruelly indifferent alike to the pressing needs of Indian industry and the crying sufferings of Indian workers. They are pledged, as far as words go, to the abolition of the Excise Duty the injustice of which their spokesmen have on several occasions admitted, as soon as financial condition permits. The financial condition of the country, as Sir Purshottamdas showed in his speech, is sufficiently satisfactory to justify the alleviation of the difficulty which faces the mill industry and even if it were not satisfactory the country, as the thrice-delivered verdict of the Assembly not to speak of public opinion outside it has made it clear, is willing to bear any other burden rather than allow an industry built up by indigenous enterpraise to be ruined. Sir Basil Blackett, instead of facing this issue, sought to draw a red-herring across the trail by making a grievance of the mill-owners' refusal of an enquiry by the Tariff Board. The mill-owners, indeed, have to set their house in order, and Indian public opinion will soon insist on their doing so but the mistakes of the mill-owners are no justification for the criminal inaction of the Government in removing what they know is an injustice which the whole nation, including the workers, has denounced. The Excise duty is an iniquitous impost and in asking for its suspension the country wants justice and not protection for the industry. If the solicitude of the Government for the welfare of the mill workers who have been driven to strike with the attendant misery to themselves and their families, were genuine, they would not hesitate to do what is in their power to do to help them. For it was open to them to agree to the suspension of the Excise Duty on the express understanding that the mill-owners would revoke the cut in the wages. If they had done so, the mill-owners would not have dared to refuse the required undertaking and the strike would have ended without the low-paid workers being compelled to submit to the lowering of their standard of life. But the Government of India, diligent in discovering the faults of the mill-owners do not recognise their own failure to perform a duty imposed by considerations alike of justice to the industry and humanity to the workers. They do not recognise it because they have not the will to do their duty and they have not the will because they are not a national Government.

The debate has revealed the outstanding fact that Government are callously determined not to do anything to help India's greatest industry in its hour of greatest need just as the result of the Reading-Birkenhead conversations is that nothing is to be done before 1929 "no matter what may happen in India". Over and over again since the days when Sir Thomas Roe bent low in the court of Jehangir in homage, in the contact between the people of England and the people of India there has emerged the psychological puzzle as to what truly are the factors that affect the mind of the Britisher individually or collectively. On this riddle a good deal has depended in the past in India. Many battles have been lost and many wars have miscarried and many a political combination upset by a wrong estimate either of the courage or of the cunning of the Englishman. We have no desire to make a relative estimate of the character of the two races, much less to set one against the other. But it seems to us that the more guilty people are those who are pressing for constant co-operation between these two races, when the co-operation means little else than that India must meekly accept the dictation of her over-lords. These self-appointed superiors must set limit to her progress. They must direct the thought and activity of the people along certain channels. They must decide what has gone far and what has not gone too far. This is the position the humiliation of which has been recognised in the past in Congress resolutions and other declarations, stating that the right to determine what will be the constitution, under which this country will be governed, and *ipso facto* the right to direct the correct economic policy calculated to secure the welfare of the people, must remain with Indians. In the meanwhile political activity in India appears to have produced little result. This seems to be due to the fact that there has not been a correct appreciation of the importance of those things the effect of which will not be lost on an Englishman. These are economic measures, which are calculated to raise an alarm amongst the industrial classes of the United Kingdom or the other sections of the British people, who are exploiting India in shipping, banking, insurance and the like. In order to establish this aphorism we shall not drag in the summing up of Napoleon, who described them as a nation of shop-keepers. We have more visible testimony in the manner in which certain phases of recent economic thought in India have been received in the United Kingdom. The Congress resolution threatening the repudiation of certain debts loaded on the inoffensive backs of the people of this country by an autocracy anxious to cover up budget deficits, had great reactions on the British mind. When the demand for wholesale protection of Indian industries was put forward at the time of the Industries Commission and the Tariff Commission, in the English under-world of high finance and exploitation there was an unprecedented commotion which did not subside till the Government of India evolved the formulae of 'discriminate protection', 'the poor agriculturists and the consumer and the masses, whose interests must not be sacrificed for exploitation by captains of industry', 'the desire of Government to run everything on sound business lines by purchasing Government requirements in the lowest markets' and such other suave camouflages. Great attempts are being made to divide the country economically into opposite groups, but so long as there is the ghastly testimony of poverty, underfeeding and ill-health, of poor physique, low staying power, and high death-rate, the effects of exploitation will be difficult to conceal, and since circumstances have arisen, which are focussing increasing attention in India on economic matters British politicians are at great pains to direct this new feeling into carefully co-ordinated channels where the keys of the connecting locks will be held by men pledged to secure indefinite continuation of the present conditions of economic exploitation. It appears that what seemed more formidable to the British mind about the late Deshbandhu was his comprehensive programme of loans for industrial education and village sanitation and his great scheme for control of the jute produce by national organizations in the interests of the cultivator against the foreigner.

The bauble in the form of the reforms, which created a non-descript class of M.L.C.'s and initiated them in the game of parliamentary procedure without any reality about their activities, has been paraded as a great concession to the political aspirations of India, but is in reality an attempt to divert a large number of men from dwelling on the malancholy contrast in the downtrodden economic condition of the Indian people compared with that of any people in the world and also to attract the more ambitious and energetic spirits by the bribe of high office into an acquiescence in present conditions. The only occasion, on which England was stirred to the root, was when the partition agitation in Bengal rolled to enormous heights the activities of the economic boycott. Every time after that when an organized mass movement for economic non-co-operation with Britain has been suggested, it has received prompt attention and galvanised British public opinion into fraternal thoughts about India. Like earnest discussions between the partners of a money-lending firm considering the petition of a reduced creditor the guiding principle of the recent conferences between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy has been not how much can be given, but how little. The determined refusal of Government to give relief to the cotton industry by undoing a grievous wrong can only be attributed to the policy of doing nothing to promote the industrial development of the country, in order to maintain the economic domination of Britain. The self-respect of the country now demands that a vigorous and united fight should be put up. The Nationalists in the Assembly are contemplating resigning their seats and forcing an election on the Reform issue in order to bring home to the British Government the intensity and unanimity of the national demand for self-government. The value of such a step as an instrument of political agitation cannot be under-estimated. But it will not by itself exert sufficient pressure to induce Britain to open negotiations for a settlement. It has to be supported by some action that will make the national fight effective. We suggest that whatever the other ramifications of the national fight may be, a boycott of British cloth on a scale large enough to affect the pockets of Britain will be more effective than any other single item that could be thought of. In the present state of India and particularly when all parties have accepted the principle of peaceful progress and for a country in the throes of poverty and with few outstanding men willing and able to guide public movements, the best results can be secured and the available resources used to the best advantage only by an economic boycott confined in the first instance to cloth.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST COLOUR.

We offer no apology for recurring to the new Asiatic Bill which threatens to jeopardise the commercial and landed interests, and to filch the common law rights and the personal freedom of Indians in South Africa. Th Government's action—if sending futile representations can be dignified by that name—is, as evinced by the debate in the Council of State and the replies to the interpellations in the Assembly, so ridiculously disproportionate to the gravity of the menace and the vastness of the issues at stake that a united public opinion should compel Lord Reading to be more prompt and energetic. Sir Fazlai Hussein characterised the Bill as a "bombshell"; it may have been so to the complacent beings on the Olympus, but to Indians it seems but the culmination of a series of anti-Indian measures beginning from the defunct Class Areas Bill to at least half-a-dozen Ordinances the most iniquitous of which has deprived Indians in Natal of municipal franchise. The Natal Indian Congress has sent us a full statement outlining the Indian case against the measure and its comments confirm our worst apprehensions. The fundamental assumption of the Bill, as Dr. Malan stated in introducing it, is that Indians are aliens in the Union just as a former Minister based an immigration act on the hypothesis that Indians were economically unsuitable.

The Bill, as we showed the other day, is divided into three chapters with a schedule. The first chapter deals with the reservation of areas under which areas will be not only "proclaimed" for Indians to reside but also deproclaimed, thus leaving no security even for a segregated populace. Under its provisions, Indians will be compelled to settle and trade in locations, and will not be permitted to buy or lease land except within thirty miles from the coastal line and even within the coastal belt areas may be demarcated. Thus Indian firms will be ruined, Indian land-ownership crippled and Indian existence endangered. The second chapter relates to immigrants' regulations giving almost unlimited power to restrict the entry and to enforce the deportation of domiciled Indians. In the first place, the deposit which an Indian who returns after three years to Africa has has to pay has been enhanced to £100 from £31, the heavy bail precluding an Indian immigrant from being free to procure the evidence of his domicile. Moreoever, at least three sections in this part of the new Bill have the effect of declaring all Asiatics entering a port of one province as prohibited immigrants despite their acquisition of domicile and vested interests in other provinces; and no Indian will henceforth be able to acquire a dual domicile. As Dr. Malan chivalrously boasted, the Bill is aimed particularly at the influx of women and section 17 of the Bill compels every Indian to bring his wife and children into the Union before 1st August 1930 or within ten years of his first entry into the Union. Further provisions of the measure involve no less an infringement of personal right and liberty of movement providing one ground after another for deportation and prohibition. Chapter III of the Bill applies to registration of Asiatics in the Transvaal and takes away the right of a magistrate to grant eight days' limit to an Indian to have himself registered and hence leaves the fate of Indians to the tender mercies of the Minister. Lastly the Bill has been made retrospective so that land transactions have already been hampered.

With no Gandhiji to lead them, the Indians in South Africa are patiently exhausting all constitutional channels of agitation, but they appeal to Section 147 of the South Africa Act under which "matters specially or differentially affecting the Asiatics" are vested in the Governor-General and request the Government of India, their titular protector and trustee to move the British Government to instruct their representative to veto the measure. Mr. Bhore and his chief who propose to stick to negotiations that will probably survive the existence of Indians in South Africa have merely "placed the whole matter before the Secretary of State" asking him "to use his good offices towards a settlement." The Government of India probably wonder why Mussolini should have been so sensitive about the fate of a single convict. Lord Reading and his colleagues bear with philosophic resignation the humiliation and spoliation of thousands of their peaceful and powerless nationals in Africa as though it were a normal process; they have a passion for watching the situation, until the situation becomes totally hopeless.

Notes of the Day.

Inflexible Moderation.

The authorities of the Mysore University are to be congratulated on inviting Mr. Sastri to deliver the Convocation Address. Mr. Sastri explained to the graduates the virtues of the balanced mind which, of course, is the proud heritage of the Liberals. We think that for Indian youths precisely the opposite theme should have been chosen for, as Lala Lajpat Rai once finely put it, the Hindu has beliefs, but no convictions. To arrive at decisions and act according to them particularly in times of national crisis is hardly less important—and in India it is far more so—than endlessly to spin intellectual cobwebs and invent moral apologies. If when the war broke out British youth had been busy debating the ethics of war and the chances of success, the Prussian hordes would have landed at Dover: but India is cursed with a genius for subtlety which invents excuses for unpatriotic conduct or for shunning action. Moderation should not be made an euphemism for indecision or vacillation. For there is much sense in Bernard Shaw's observation that moderation is never applauded for its own sake. To take a personal illustration, Mr. Sastri's own moderation was highly appreciated when he supported Gandhiji's arrest but it passes unnoticed now-a-days since the reasons for which it was supported have disappeared. Mr. Sastri knows as well as anybody that the choice of "the safe middle course" is as often due to moral cowardice, intellectual sluggishness and a shrewd desire not to be on the losing side as well as to intellectual balance and clear-sightedness. You should not steer in the middle simply for the love of doing it and though moderation is an important element in determining a policy, it becomes sheer opportunism if unaccompanied by faith. "Golden means" are at times no better than gilded iron ones and the cross benches who *never* makes up his mind has perchance no mind to make up.

Turn the Searchlight Inwards.

In the course of an article in the "People" on "British Parties in India" Lala Lajpat Rai says:—

> "Let me once more repeat that our real enemies are not in the British Parliament but *at home here in India*. We ourselves are our worst enemies. With communalism raging like an epidemic from the Legislature down to labour in the mills, with public life demoralised throughout, with personal ambitions overriding national interests, with divisions and sub-divisions corroding national life, with hypocrisy and mendacity and the desire to over-reach each other dominating every branch of it, our supreme task is *construction from within*. In 1921 we committed many blunders of policy, but the one outstanding feature of the Non-co-operation period was the sublime simplicity, the magnificent selflessness, the nobility of sacrifice, the grandeur of outlook, the loftiness of motives, the mutual love, forbearance and generosity of the principal actors in the movement, which lifted public life to a level much higher than the normal. It not only baffled our enemies, it shamed them. We have possibly corrected some of our mistakes and have adopted a sounder policy. But in the standards of public life we have sunk low. Our lives have become expensive, almost luxurious, our characters ease loving, easy-going and almost sensual. Our ambitions override our principles. We say one thing and do another. We profess a principle, but we take no risks by acting on it. Our lives have changed. What of ordinary men, when even the gods are fallen! Let us practise expiation then, raise ourselves before we can aspire to Swaraj again with any hope for success. In the meantime, we gain nothing by shouting at Macdonalds and Wedgwoods. Neither their friendships nor their opposition, much less their indifference matters, *if we be true to ourselves*. Only *we* can save our country. *None else can.*"

The Non-co-operation movement was, in essence, a movement of national self-purification. Some of the items in the programme of that movement have been suspended, but we cannot hope to attain true freedom if we do not exert ourselves with a view to realise its basic aim.

"Certain Suggestions."

Sir Bhupendra has, in his reply to the questions on the subject by Mr. Das, referred to "certain suggestions" for the establishment of a central art school at Delhi that were being considered by Government. It is a pity that these suggestions have left the members in the Assembly extremely uncertain. It is, doubtless, some relief to be told that the Government have not committed themselves in any way in regard to the mural and similar decorations for the new capital. But the information that the architects of the new capital were to be employed "as long as their services were required" suggests nothing as to the exact period of their tenure of office or of their interference in questions affecting the advancement of Indian arts and crafts. The Government may not at present feel inclined to take any further action on the scheme formulated by the architects of New Delhi. But is there any guarantee that the new suggestions, at present being considered by Government, would be free from the influences, secret procedure and sentiments that have condemned the scheme by the architects? No information was forthcoming as regards the nature and authorship of the new suggestions. Why was that so? The scheme for the encouragement of Indian arts and crafts formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee has been before the public for months. And, as the secretary of the Committee informs us, the scheme has been already placed also before the Government. It was, moreover, published in this journal as well. There is, therefore, no reason why Government should without consideration of the proposals placed before them by the Prize of Delhi Committee. If they required any information Mr. Joshi could have easily supplied it. The Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Setna is, again, one of the members of the Committee who would be, we feel sure, only too happy to help the Government if they desired enlightenment on the subject.

Points of View

A German writer has been recently unburdening himself in the pages of the "Koelnische Zeitung" on the difference between the Anglo-Saxon and the Teutonic points of view in practically every sphere of life. In a series of "Letters from England" he describes, at times with sympathetic comment, the political and artistic life of London. He is at pains to find out where and how the Englishman obtains his "prosaic and practical" outlook on life. 'Everything is so reasonable in England," the German traveller remarks, "in fact reasonableness and comfort are inseparable in the Anglo-Saxon ordering of life." He illustrates his point by curious and exhilarating examples. He found in the study of an Englishman of letters a work by the latter on Ancient Crete. Venezilos had kindly obliged by writing a foreword to it. The German asked his English confrere whether the latter had been to Crete. "Oh no", the English author replied, "I got all the necessary material about Cretan antiquities from the British Museum." The German gasped at the idea of writing a book upon Cretan antiquities without ever having been to the island, and asked another Englishman whether it was fair. "Why should it be unfair?" retorted the latter. "We get over to London whatever there is of artistic or research value in other places. Other people have recently been objecting to this procedure. But that is unreasonable." The German remarks that the Anglo-Saxon's cousins across the waters exhibit their sense of practicalness in a markedly disconcerting manner when "they come in caravans" to the London Museums. The young American girls do not seem to care a rap for thirteenth century Bibles or the beauty of Durrer's pictures. They look more interested in La Garconne than in Paradise Lost or even Childe Harold. "Bad business," remarked an American, "whose face was as sharply cut as the name of the State Connecticut" he came from, when told what the Elgin marbles cost their owner in transportion to England.

SUSPEND EXCISE DUTY.

ASSEMBLY'S OVERWHELMING DEMAND.

GOVERNMENT'S POOR CASE.

FRANCHISE FOR EX-POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Government sustained two defeats, yesterday.

The Legislative Assembly accepted, by 57 votes to 32, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas's motion recommending suspension of the Excise Duty.

The Assembly also carried Pandit Shamlal Nehru's resolution urging removal of all franchise disqualification against all persons convicted of transportation or imprisonment of more than one year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The Legislative Assembly did its duty to-day by the unfortunate political offenders who cannot stand for election to the legislatures and also by the Indian textile industry which is passing through a period of unexampled crisis threatening its very existence. The first was raised on the motion of a Swarajist, Pandit Shyamlal Nehru from the United Provinces, who urged an amendment of the electoral rules removing all disqualifications in the case of persons against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for more than one year subsists. The resolution was, no doubt, not so happily worded as to be accepted by Government because it included in its scope those who are in jail and this Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Secretary of the Swarajya Party, put right by his amendment to the effect that there should be no bar against persons who had undergone imprisonment or who have been pardoned, but even this did not find favour among the Treasury benches. Sir Alexander Muddiman, though the tenor of his speech appeared to be sympathetic, did not give in on any point Pandit Shyamlal had based his case on the ground that if Government really wanted co-operation it should remove the bar which stood in the way of persons who could adorn the Assembly or any parliament. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, the constitutional lawyer that he is, pointed out that the existing restriction fettered the right of the constituencies to elect their representatives and wanted that the rule in India should be same as it is in England. The debate had brought to the forefront such back benchers as Moulvi Kasim Ali and Moulvi Abdul Haye, who expressed their own individual grievances as instances in point. They all emphasised that the restriction was unwarranted and ought to go. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked whether local Governments wanted apologies from persons like Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in order that such persons should enter legislative bodies. But, there was Colonel Crawford who led the opposition, in which Sir Henry Stanyon and Prince Akram Hussain joined to show that by removing the bar they would leave the field open to persons who had committed offences involving moral turpitude and they would not be in a position to address them as "Honourable Members." Indeed, Colonel Crawford proved himself a "pucca" Die-hard and would not in his imagination contemplate the Assembly being turned into an asylum for criminals, whom no decent society would admit. Sir Alexander Muddiman taking advantage of this situation opposed the motion. He averred that most of the countries had disqualifying provisions and, indeed, conviction of a person for breaking law was "prima facie" evidence that he was a most undesirable person. Sir Alexander, however, admitted the special condition in India and sought to make the Assembly believe that Government had met the Assembly's wishes by raising the limit to one year and giving discretion to local Governments. He personally would have preferred some automatic provisions rather the local Governments' discretionary power. But, it was impossible to find it and to define offences involving moral turpitude. The Government attitude was very unsatisfactory and the Assembly recorded its verdict, though, unfortunately, by a majority of only one vote. What will Government do now? It appears that they would not go beyond what they have done, namely, raising the limit to one year.

EXCISE DEBATE.

It was in the fitness of things that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas moved the resolution for the suspension of cotton Excise duty till the close of the financial year. Government had often admitted that this duty was historically wrong and bad and that it must be abolished. The only question was when it should be abolished. Any motion for abolition in the middle of the financial year would have been out of order. So Sir Purshotamdas moved for suspension till April, and in his speech promised to ask for abolition at the budget time. This he did on behalf of the Indian textile industry, which on account of the Japanese competition was being killed, resulting in turning thousands of labourers out of employment. No less than 30,000 labourers were already out and Sir Purshotamdas vigorously pleaded for alleviation of the difficulty by at least suspension. This motion found support from Sir Darcy Lindsay in a very remarkable speech, indicating that in this matter both Indian and European commerce were united. Seth Kasthurbhai Lalbhoy contributed a businesslike speech and Mr. Dumasia also effectively joined the latter, and asked Government to find money by even stealing, for they could not afford to lose a national industry. But Sir Basil Blackett had come determined to oppose the resolution. He misrepresented the attitude of Sir Purshotamdas and averred that suspension was equivalent to total abolition, as it would be difficult afterwards to reimpose it. The Finance Member could not understand why the mill-owners of Bombay would not agree to an enquiry by the Tariff Board. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas replied that what the industry wanted was not protection, but justice. The Finance Member asked why then did the Mill-owners' Association request Government for imposition of higher import duty on certain kinds of cloth and yarn. "I am not representing the Mill-owners' Association", replied Sir Purshotamdas. The Finance Member repeated parrot-like what Lord Reading had told the Wadia Deputation and suggested adjournment of the debate till the next budget, by which time the position would be clearer. Sir Charles Innes hinted that the mill industry tought shy of an enquiry, because it was not sure of presenting a strong case. But the Assembly by 57 to 32 votes carried the resolution of Sir Purshotamdas. It is feared Government will not do anything to save the cotton industry. As Sir Purshotamdas rightly observed, justice cannot be granted by this Government, but only by a national Government.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The Hon. Mr. Patel took the Chair at eleven this morning. Unlike other days the President wore his usual khaddar cap and not the wig which he had hitherto wore.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh asked for copies of the local Government's Report in the case of two Americans who were lately convicted in the Murree Assault case and had escaped and left the country.

The Home Member replied that Government of India had received a report. The matter was still a subject of correspondence with the local Government. He was unable at the present stage to lay any papers on the table.

MANUFACTURE OF MATCHES.

A question of Mr. B. Das drew the attention of the House to the position of the Indian match industry and the representation made by the Indian Manufacturers' Association and asked whether Government intended to protect the industry.

The Finance Member's reply was that Government were watching the developments. He admitted duties on splints and match boxes were higher than the duty on logs.

Another question of Mr. Das regarding the manufacture of matches in India foreign combines drew the reply that Government had seen reports in the press but were only aware of two large factories having so far been started by the Swedish Company, namely one near Bombay and the other near Calcutta.

The Secretary read a message that the Council of State had refused consideration to Mr. Rangachariar's Bill to regulate use of firearms. This message met with loud cries of "shame" from non-official benches.

The Home Member next presented the Select Committee's Report on the Contempt of Courts' Bill "along with numerous dissenting minutes." (Laughter).

The Assembly then proceeded to continue discussion on Mr. Shamlal Nehru's resolution that "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in-Council that rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, for elections to Indian and Provincial Legislatures be so amended as to remove all disqualifications which are at present imposed upon any person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than one year is subsisting."

Pandit Shamlal Nehru in moving his resolution referred to the proceedings of the particular joint committee on Indian affairs where the question of removal of restriction was favourably discussed last year. Comparing English and Indian laws in this respect he said in England even a murderer could be elected provided he got votes, but in India thousands who might have been regarded as heroes and patriots were debarred from seeking election. Thirty thousand were sent to jail in 1921 because they refused to obey a lawless law. Government was vindictive in imprisoning these people. That policy of Government

(Continued on page 9.)

NOT TO ENTER MEDINA

IBN SAOUD'S STRICT WARNING TO FOLLOWERS

PAN ISLAMIC CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS HEDJAZ.

A Cairo telegram dated 24th August published in the "Morning Post" says:—

Ibn Saoud has issued an appeal to the Mohammedan world to send representatives to a conference in order to discuss the situation in the Hedjaz. He says that he could capture Medina in one hour, but prefers to sacrifice himself and his family with the Army for the safeguarding of Medina, and has given the strictest commands to his followers not to enter the City. He will maintain a siege until the surrender of the Hashimites. No Christian will be permitted to exercise authority over the Hedjaz, he says, and he promises it total independence.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

AUTHORITIES ON GUARD.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

In an interview with the "Daily Graphic", Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said that the authorities were closely watching "the quite definite attempt which is being made in the closest touch with Moscow to destroy the British Constitution." He added that if necessary further powers would be sought to prosecute sedition.—Reuter.

EXPULSION OF COMMUNISTS FROM FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Paris.—The police are actively enquiring into the activities of the Foreign Communists in France and arranging the expulsion of ten Italian, two Chinese and one Spanish militants.—Reuter.

LONDON, September 15.

Paris.—It is reported from Casablanca that Lyautey has arrived there.

Another message from Casablanca says that two Communists Calvano and Brelant arrested on a charge of inciting troops to mutiny will be courtmartialled.—Reuter.

SPANISH DIFFICULTIES IN ALHUCEMAS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Madrid.—A Spanish official communique mentions some difficulty encountered in landing supplies in the Cobadilla Bay for the Alhucemas force owing to uncertain weather.

A Tangier message declares that French and Spanish warships and steamers off Alhucemas are obliged to go to sea owing to bad weather and victualling of the troops already landed is very difficult.

A Melilla telegram qualifies this by stating that the barges which till yesterday supplied food to the Spanish forces in the Alhucemas Bay have been withdrawn owing to the roughness of the sea which also delayed laying of a telegraphic cable between the Peninsula at Morronuevo and the Island of Alhucemas. In anticipation of bad weather, however, the force was provided with several days' supplies. Spanish aeroplanes are constantly bombing the neighbouring villages.

A later official message says that improvement in the weather enabled resumption of provisioning of the force in the Alhucemas Bay.—Reuter.

According to a Fez telegram, the reported capture of Bibane Heights is premature. The French artillery and Aircraft bombarded this position yesterday. Otherwise all is calm.—Reuter.

DEPORTATION OF SEAMEN.

WORKERS NOT TO ASSIST.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Sydney.—The Australian Labour Congress has issued a manifesto urging workers in no way to assist in carrying out the deportation sentences in connection with the seamen's strike.—Reuter.

CAPE TOWN CREWS SENTENCED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Cape Town.—The crew of the "Ballrat" charged with contravening the Merchant Shipping Act was found guilty individually of wrongfully disobeying the lawful commands of the Master of the ship and a minimum sentence of 21 days' imprisonment was imposed on each of two counts on which they were found guilty. An appeal has been lodged and bail fixed at £10 sterling for each man.—Reuter.

Durban.—The steamer "Portournos." the crew of which was known to favour strike sailed unexpectedly for Port Sudan. It is not known how it managed to get away. The steamer "Essex Envoy" also sailed having gathered scratch crew locally.—Reuter

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS SURVEY PARTY

KARACHI, Sept. 15.

The Imperial Airways Survey Party left Jask for Charbar to-day and are expected to arrive in Karachi to-morrow.—A. P.

DOWN WITH DYARCHY

SUPPORT TO MINORITY PROPOSALS.

LABOUR'S SYMPATHY FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Agenda of the annual conference of the Labour Party which begins at Liverpool on the 29th September includes a resolution declaring that the conference is of opinion that the Indian policy of the British Government should be one of co-operation with the Indian people in securing self-government and the entry of India into free and equal partnership with other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The conference declares that it agrees with the conclusions in the Minority Report of the Indian Reforms Inquiry Committee that defects inherent in the Government of India Act of 1919 cannot be remedied satisfactorily by the amendment of the Act or rules made thereunder. It is convinced that the political situation in India makes it imperative that immediate steps should be taken to place the Indian constitution on a permanent basis and with a view to new atmosphere of friendly discussion all coercive measures and repressive legislation should be withdrawn.

It welcomes the declaration of Lord Birkenhead that the Government will very carefully examine any constitution framed by Indians which carries a fair measure of general agreement among the peoples of India. The conference welcomes the Commonwealth of India Bill issued by the National Convention of India and approved by the individual leaders of every section of the political opinion in India as an admirable basis of discussion with a view to a permanent constitution and urges the Swaraj Party to co-operate on similar lines.

The second resolution declares that the Conference recognises the right of Indian peoples to govern themselves, welcomes the Minority Report of the Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee and urges that representatives of various parties in India be asked to meet in a conference to draft a constitution for India with a view to an immediate application after consultation with the British Government.—Reuter.

CURRENCY COMMISSION MEMBERS.

TO ARRIVE IN INDIA IN NOVEMBER

LONDON, Sept. 15.

It is now arranged that Mr. Hilton Young, Sir Henry Strakosch, Sir Reginald Mant and Mr Preston will leave for Bombay on the 5th November and will be preceded by a fortnight by Mr. Baxter, Joint Secretary. Six members of the Currency Commission now in India will join them and the Commission will be formally constituted and the questionnaire issued. It is hoped that the taking of evidence in India will not last longer than two working months, enabling the Commission to reach London in the latter part of February to take further evidence before reaching conclusions.—Reuter.

PATIALA MAHARAJA ON CHILDREN'S PROTECTION IN INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Geneva.—The Maharajah of Patiala has recovered from his chill and attended the meeting of the Committee for the Protection of Women and Children where he spoke in praise of the efforts of the League on this matter and said that India welcomed the study of the question of the protection of life and health in early infancy.—Reuter.

JAPAN AND TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Geneva.—The question whether the ratification by Japan of the Convention dealing with traffic in women and children is to be with or without reservations has already been disposed of by previous Assemblies and is therefore not before the present Assembly. Moreover, the question is one of internal Japanese concern.—Reuter.

[The Tokio messag of yesterday stated that the Privy Council examining the Convention censured the Japanese reservations regarding the age of consent and urged the Government to rescind them. The Government having rejected the Council's advice, the Council would recommend to the Throne to ratify the Treaty.]

SHANGHAI RIOTING INQUIRY.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Peking.—A Note has been presented to the Chinese Government hoping that it will appoint a jurist to sit on the International Commission of Inquiry into the Shanghai Rioting of May 30th, and intimating that the Shanghai Municipality is pledged to abide by the findings of the Commission and that the Chief of the Shanghai Police has been suspended without prejudice until the enquiry is completed.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S APPROVAL.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Tokio.—The Foreign Office announces that Japan proposed to the United States on 10th September to co-operate in organising a Judicial Committee with powers to consider the question of abolishing extra-territoriality in China in accordance with the Washington Treaty, and as the United States is delighted with the proposal, the Japanese Foreign Office expects to convene a meeting on a date to be arranged shortly with China's approval.—Reuter.

BOMBAY LABOUR CRISIS.

50,000 MEN IDLE.

23 MILLS AFFECTED.

STRIKERS' PEACEFUL BEHAVIOUR.

On Wednesday the strike situation in the industrial area of Bombay assumed a still more threatening aspect than on the previous day. The day began with the closing down of ten more mills, thus throwing out of work a large number of operatives, most of whom were willing to work but were forced to stay at home or join the strikers. These latter spent away their time in stoning the mill windows and roofs or going in a procession persuading others to join them. Their battle-cry was the wrong inflicted on them by the mill-owners by reducing their salaries, which they submitted was uncalled-for. On the previous day eleven mills had been closed down either by the strikers or by the mill-owners. but Wednesday the situation became still worse for ten more mills suspended work declaring a lock-out against nearly 20,000 operatives. These mills were: (1) Phoenix, (2) Kilachand, (3) Jamshed, (4) Zenith, (5) Asur Virji, (6) Planet, (7) Madhavrao Scindia, (8) Kasturchand, (9) Lord Reay and (10). Sun. These ten mills employed in round figures 20,000 operatives, who with the 30,000 strikers of the previous day make a alarming total of about half a lakh of unemployed workers. The Kasturchand mill which was working with a few operatives on Tuesday were closed down on Wednesday, as some of the strikers collected near the gate and began to throw stones on the roof and at the windows.

The management of the Crown and Crescent Mills, which had been closed down the previous day attempted to start work yesterday. Out of 2,400 men about a thousand were present in the Crescent Mill, while in the Crown Mill about 1,700 men attended.

Parel, Fergusson Road and Tulsi Pipe Road presented a rather deserted appearance yesterday. The deafening noise of the mills at work and the clouds of smoke from the chimneys which filled the air every day were conspicuous by their absence and the whole locality looked quiet and idle.

Although nearly 50,000 men are out of work at present the vast majority appeared, to be very peaceful and law-abiding. The manager of the Dawn Mill has, however, reported to the police that 150 windows of his mill have been broken or smashed by the strikers. The police have arrested four persons in this connection.

The Planet mill started work on Wednesday morning but was obliged to close down owing to the stone-throwing.

TROUBLE AT DAWN MILL.

LATER.

The Dawn Mill started its work yesterday morning and the operatives about 2,000 in number showed their desire to stick to their work, but they were threatened by a hostile crowd outside, who began to throw stones at them. The operatives were about to retaliate, but the timely arrival of the police averted a collision. The police arrested four persons. The mill then continued to work.

In the afternoon after the recess hour, the operatives of the Apollo Mill, who had gone to work in the morning assumed a threatening attitude and left work. They then prevailed upon the operatives of the Diamond Mill and both the mills were closed down subsequently to avert trouble.

CAUSE OF TUESDAY'S FIRE.

The report issued by the Station Officer, Fire Brigade, Byculla, in connection with the fire in the Century Mill on Tuesday states that the cause of the fire was due to a "light thrown down." The loss is estimated at Rs. 300/-. It is alleged, the strikers rushed into the Folding Room from outside and set fire to the godown.

The strike which was so far confined to DeLisle Road, and Parel spread like a wild fire towards the south yesterday afternoon. About 200 weavers of Bradbury Mill situate at Ripon Road, Jacob Circle, struck work, protesting against the reduction in wages. The police, being communicated with, patrolled the locality with a number of armed policemen.

MILLS AFFECTED.

The following mills are affected by the strike during the last two days involving some 50,000 operatives who are all thrown out of work.

Zenith,	Planet.
Phoenix,	Kilachand,
Jamshed,	Pabaney,
Fazulbhoy,	Currumbhoy,
Bombay Industrial.	Sun.
David,	Century,
Standard,	Mathuradas,
Mahomedbhoy,	Textile,
Kasturchand,	Asur Virji,
Apollo,	Diamond,
Madhowrao Scindia	Crescent (partial).
	Bradbury (partial).

NO MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

ALLAHABAD HINDUS AGITATED.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

In connection with the prohibition of music before mosques the General Secretary, Ramlila Committee, Allahabad, has sent a telegram to Mr. Gandhi, Chairman of the National Panchayat, and to the members drawing their attention to the resolutions passed at the Unity Conference at Delhi last year and praying for their immediate intervention.

Messages have also been sent by various Ramlila Committees to His Excellency the Governor urging withdrawal of the order. —A. P.

TURKISH INCURSION INTO MOSUL.

DEPORTATION OF CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The details of the Turkish incursion into Mosul are embodied in the report of the High Commissioner at Bagdad which states that on the 9th September the Turks surrounded the Christian villages of Baijo, removed the inhabitants to Karcar and surrounded the Christian monastery near Zarawak. 120 Christians escaped and took refuge at Pirak. On the 10th September, some Christian refugees arrived at Zakho in terrible destitution. It is stated that the Turks are deporting all Coyan Christians number 8,000 to Bashkala. The British delegation has drawn attention of the Council of the League to the attitude of Turkey apparently renewing the policy of systematic removal of all Christian populations from the territory between the line claimed by Britain and so-called Brussels line which Britain and Turkey last year mutually promised to respect.—Reuter.

HINDU TEMPLES REFORM MOVEMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HARDWAR, Sept. 16.

A strong Satyagraha Committee was formed yesterday with Swami Sachidananda, leader of the Tarkeshwar Satyagraha as President for reforming the affairs of the Tirathas, Mathas, Chetras and temples. First the Committee will start the work of the Bharat Mandir Rishikesh, the condition of which has become too deplorable to be tolerated and further it is looking to hear the expected work from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji and hopes to be soon able to announce and declare the course of its practical action. The Committee will not accept any compromise unless and until its demands are fulfilled.

TARIFF BOARD.

PLEA FOR BOUNTY TO WIRE NAIL.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Mr. Ramchandra Bosak on behalf of the Pioneer Wire Nail Manufacturing Company was examined by the Tariff Board today. The witness referred to the exchange difficulties and pointed out that sterling C. I. F. price remained the same and the condigions in European steel industry tended to a fall rather than any rise in the near future. As to accumulation of stock there had been a considerable reduction in import since March last. The huge accumulation had to be absorbed and the denial of apprehended increase of duty allowed time for a pause. The temporary lull in import therefore could have no permanent bearing on the point and the selling price had hardly been affected. He appealed to the Board to repeat their recommendations for additional protection to the extent of Rs. 30 per ton which would only just compensate for the rise in exchange considering the small percentage of production as compared with the total consumption the witness stood for the bounty. Nine thousand tons of wire nails would have to be imported annually for the next two years yielding an additional revenue on account of the Protective Duty of two lakhs each year. The cost of bounty to the estimated production of two thousand tons next year would come to Rs. 60,000 only and might very well be met out of the additional revenue. An increase of duty entailed an additional burden of 2.7 lakhs while the subsidy appropriated only an inconsiderable portion of the existing burden to the purpose it was imposed for.—A. P.

BELGIAN ROYALTIES AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived here this morning and were received by the Governor at the station who specially came from Darjeeling.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 15.

The Zanzibar Indian community celebrated Mahatma Gandhi's birthday yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Kersandas Surji. Feeling references were made by various speakers to Mahatmaji's sacrifices, and single-minded patriotism.

RLY. AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS.

PLEA FOR SEPARATION.

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, speaking in the Legislative Assembly to-day on Sir C. Innes, resolution re-bounts to the Steel Industry, said as a Director of the Tata Company he would have liked not to speak but in view of the Commerce Member's speech he would like to present the other side of the picture. He reminded the Commerce Member that the Tata Company during the war had sacrificed the interests of shareholders to the benefit of Government and what the Government was now giving were not generous payments but deferred payments. As regards the exchange the Commerce Member should not claim such ignorance when the main operator of the exchange sat by his elbow (laughter). The Commerce Member's observations regarding Tata Company were too vague and too general. The speaker had been after Government for over a year to find out what it wanted the Company to do but no specific suggestion was made. The speaker made a public offer that a committee of the House be appointed to examine the affairs of the Tata Company and the Executive Government and Executive of the Company place their respective point of view before this Committee of the house and the speaker would accept the verdict of such a committee and ask the Board of Directors also to accept it. The anxiety of all should be to so place the steel industry that within the next five, ten or fifteen years it should be able to meet the entire demands of the Indian market in steel. (Applause). He trusted Government would instead of making general accusations accept his suggestion. There was departmental committee attached to the Commerce Department. The speaker was on it. But he never remembered it having been called more than once during the past one year. He asked Government and the house boldly to examine the details and lay down the minimum requirements for every industry that wanted protection. Hitherto Government had been dealing with the subject in an amateurish way.

Mr. Majid Baksh opposed the Government resolution. He asked when that the process of giving bounties was coming to an end. These bounties were needed by different companies, because they had a top-heavy expenditure. Europeans were employed on very high salaries, and Government, the speaker said, was responsible, by giving bounties for maintaining them. These Europeans drained the wealth of India while millions in the country were starving to death.

Mr. K. C. Neogy said while he was committed to a policy of protection he must emphasise that receipts under Protection Act had been much more than Government expected. He estimated that Government could, after paying bounty, have a margin of 70 lakhs. This he would not like the Finance Member to swallow up.—(Laughter) but should be utilized to grant rebates in the case of high protective duties on articles like galvanised sheets which were used by poor people in his province of Bengal and in other part. He held that the case for protection to galvanized sheets was weakest and urged that Tariff Board should review the matter to see whether any relief should be given to the consumers of particular articles.

SIR BASIL'S SPEECH.

Sir Basil Blackett said what Mr Neogy wanted could not be done till the whole question of Steel Protection Act was reopened a year and half hence, when they would consider the renewal of that Act. Mr. Neogy's attitude only showed that he had weakened in his support to policy of protection to steel. The Finance Member admitted that there had been more revenue from the Steel Protection Act than expected because of the heavy imports during earlier part of operation of Act, but this would not continue and he thought the Tariff Board's estimate of imports was overestimated. On the question of exchange he assured Sir Purushotamdas that Government would see that till the Currency Commission reported there was no rise in exchange and he was sure that Government had power to make their will effective in this matter. But if any emergency arose the Commerce Member had already promised reconsideration of the matter. He assured Sir Purushotamdas that there was no difference of opinion between Government and the Directors of Tata Company. If there was any it was between the directors and shareholders. The Government's position, and the Finance Member, was quite clear. They were desirous of making effective their policy of protecting the steel industry so that this industry would be firmly established in this country—(applause)—and as Tata Company happened to be the only company at present engaged in producing steel obviously its financial position was a matter of considerable interest to Government and this House and to the nation. The difficult part of the position of Tata Company was due to the fact that there was considerable amount of capital which could not be expected to earn a return. It was not for this House or for the Government to lay down the exact terms which must be decided by the Directors and Shareholders but he thought it was right that Government and this House should make it clear to the Tata Company that their policy was to see reasonable return on capital actually engaged in turning out steel. The tax-payer could

(Continued on next page.)

FIRE ARMS BILL REJECTED.

ANOTHER ACHIEVEMENT OF COUNCIL OF STATE.

SIR M. DADABHOY'S EFFUSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

One day more and the Council of State will be dissolved by the Viceroy amid usual pomp and ceremony. His Excellency will address the members of the Council of State on Thursday morning when it is presumed he will thank the Council for having invariably helped Government during all these five years and wish the members success in the General Elections so that they would return and continue to help Government by registering their decrees and rejecting the Assembly's verdicts. It is a great relief to hear that the present Council of State will after all be dissolved. This news by the way confirms my contradiction of some reports that the life of the Council would be prolonged. The news is doubly welcome inasmuch as the present Council does not in the words of one of its members expressed to-day command the confidence of the country and does not reflect popular opinion. This fact was borne out by the performance of the Council on this penultimate day of its career when it refused in the face of strong appeals from such persons with a stake in the country as Mr. Sethna over the consideration of Mr. Rangachariar's Fire Arms Bill. The Bill was passed in the Assembly on 9th September by a majority of 13 votes. It was intended to prevent the repetition of Jallianwala Bagh. It was a singular coincidence that this Bill which had its genesis in Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's efforts in the very first session of the present Council of State in 1921 and which after a chequered career of four years at the hands of the Assembly and of Government was finally brought forward in the very last session of the Council of State by one who is the successor of the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri. Mr. Ranga Chariar had come up from the Assembly to watch the progress of his Bill in the revising Chamber notorious for its infant mortality. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, the solitary Swarajist piloted the measure in a remarkably lucid and impressive speech upon which he was congratulated by the Government members. He contended that it was based on well-recognised principles of humanity and expediency and asked the Council not to stultify itself by repeating the mistake it committed by rejecting Mr. Patel's Repressive Laws Repeal Bill.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, in a spirited speech opposed the motion because he could not think of Government accepting the principle of a measure which was designed to take away initiative from the Executive officers and make them mere machines. He criticised the measure as intended to benefit not the law-abiding citizens and certainly not the officers whose position under the Bill would be more burdensome than what it already is, but those who are out to break law and order with impunity. Government's greatest objection was to sub-clause IV of Section II by which any person injured as a result of the use of firearms or relatives of those who were killed on account of firing could prosecute in a criminal court officers who used fire arms. In speaking on this aspect of the Bill Mr. Crerar spoke with considerable warmth in contrast to the calm demeanour of Mr. Ramdas as Mr. Crerar himself admitted he spoke so because he said he had been himself a District Magistrate and knew what it was to disperse an unlawful Assembly. Another District Officer in the person of Mr. P. C. Dutt who is representing the Madras Government in the Council of State and who had been in charge of some turbulent districts of the Southern Presidency dotted the I.'s and crossed the T.'s of the Home Secretary's remarks in more violent language and as in future Indian Magistrates would be more responsible as officers on the spot he considered this Bill as another lamentable piece of Indians' distrust of fellow-Indians.

Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood repeated though in somewhat different language his opposition in the Assembly and resumed his seat amidst cheers.

Mr. Sethna was not convinced by the Commander-inChief's eloquence. He quoted an instance of how a riotous mob of 5,000 was dispersed in a few minutes by the persuasions of Mr. Banker (Mahatma Gandhi's disciple) when a few minutes ago an order to fire upon the crowd was to have been carried out by a military officer, but which was fortunately prevented. He, therefore, averred that this Bill is to safeguard the impetuosity of the votaries of the policy of "martial law and no silly nonsense".

AVERSION FOR SWARAJISTS.

But there were the inevitable supporters of law and order, Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy who both would not tolerate the pin pricks of this Swarajist in the Council of State. They both used undignified language about Mr Ramdas. Sir Umar Hayat Khan advised the Council of State to leave the solitary Swarajist severely alone. The Nagpur Knight went a bit further and asked him to go to the Assembly and join his confreres there, but Mr. Syed Raza Ali for once bucked up courage against Government and supporting Mr. Ramdas appealed to Government to pass the Bill with if necessary deletion of the clause relating to prosecutions, as the sting was in that tail. But Mr. Crerar refused even this offer of co-operation from Mr. Syed Raza Ali and to which Mr. Ramdas was agreeable. In the result the motion for consideration was rejected and Mr. Ramdas wisely did not claim a division for he knew that the non-official attendance was particularly thin. Thus was killed in the Council of State another Bill passed in the Assembly by an overwhelming majority. It will, therefore, not be surprising if the Viceroy showers encomiums on the members for their sobriety and jurgment and wish them all success in the General Elections and wish defeat for the wicked Swarajists if there happens to be any.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

When the Council of State met after lunch the President announced the Governor-General's message requiring the attendance of the members of this Council in this chamber at 11 a.m. on Thursday, 17th September.

The non-official attendance to-day was thin.

Mr Rangachariar was present in the gallery towards the close of the debate on his Fire Arms Bill.

Mr. V. Ramdas (Swarajist) moved for the consideration of Mr. Rangachariar's Bill passed in the Assembly on the 9th September providing that when fire arms were used for dispersing an Assembly, a preliminary warning should in certain circumstances be given. Mr. Ramdas who spoke for fifty minutes traced the history of the Bill and pointed out that the matter had been before the country during the whole lifetime of this Council. The genesis lay in Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's resolution moved in this Council during its first session and now he wanted the Council during its last session to pass a measure which underwent many changes during the last four years. Let it not be forgotten that the authors of this measure were not wicked Swarajists like himself (laughter) but Rt Hon. Sastri and Mr. Rangachariar who could not be saidto have been actuated by any desire to weaken the hands of Government. It was a measure which was supported by persons like Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Sir Sivaswami Iyer.

The public feeling was strongly for a Bill which would be a deterrent against such crimes as the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre.

Mr. Crerar while acknowledging the persuative eloquence of Mr. Ramdas, opposed the motion although Government was in full sympathy with the humane considerations involved. What was wanted in regard to any riot was prompt, resolute, cool, responsible and intelligible action of the officer but the Bill interfered with the officer in all these respects. Mr. Crerar said it had been pointed out that this Bill was framed on the lines of the English Law. Under the Law of England every citizen had a positive obligation of taking necessary initiative in suppressing disorder. The English Law also laid down that any person who remained after the proclamation had been read by the Magistrate was a felon. The present Bill did not protect the law-abiding citizens. It did not certainly protect the officers but it protected the rioters. Could any officer report facts which he knew would be used against himself in a criminal court? There was no equity nor reason in the last sub-clause by which any person could prosecute an officer for misuse of fire arms. By such a provision officers would be deprived of the measure of protection which they now enjoyed. In India the position in this matter was very different from that in England. Riots took place in which communal passions were roused and popular passions were inflamed. These feelings took a long time to subside and while that exacerbation of feeling continued, while the odium of having fired was still there, Mr. Ramdas proposed to expose the officer to prejudiced attacks of those who might find it convenient to take advantage of the situation in order to take some revenge. If the Bill was passed it would discourage those who were responsible for the maintenance of order and be a source of encouragement to those who were out to break law and order.

SANCTITY OF NAMES.

Sir Manackjee Dadabhoy in opposing the consideration of the measure referred to the views of Sir Alexander Muddiman and Mr. Tonkinson and even of Mr. Jinnah as given in the Select Committee's report. He was sorry that a reprehensible practised had been growing of late in this Council of obtaining support for a measure with sanctity of certain names. He said this because Mr. Ramdas had attempted to influence this Council towards his motion by referring to the names of Mr. Sastri, Sir S. Sivaswami Iyer and others. The officer was the sole judge of the critical moment in regard to a riotous mob. He was the only person who could realise when greater mischief could be saved by use of fire arms. If this Bill was passed the Executive would become absolutely impotent and interfere with the judgment of the officer who had to perform his duties. This Bill would make the officer a creature of provisions of law and disastrous consequences would ensue by the officer refraining from discharging his duties in moments of grave urgency. (Applause).

Syed Raza Ali said the Bill as sent up to the Council was open to grave objection, the sting being in the tail, namely, the last sub-clause relating to no sanction being necessary from local Government for prosecution. So far as warning being given before the use of fire arms no reasonable objection could be raised. Similarly there could not be any valid objection to the sub-clause relating to the submission of a report. He however agreed that the clause relating to sanction was objectionable and he asked the Government if they would object to the Bill even if this clause was to be deleted.

Mr. Crerar: Then what is the value of the report?

Mr. Rasa Ali:—Let the Council of State which was a revising Chamber remove sub-clause four and pass the other clauses. If they failed to do this they would be painted in bad colours. Already there was the impression, no doubt wrong, that this Council was merely to register the decrees of Government. At the same time it was not their duty to reject every measure that came up from the Assembly.

HUMANITY OF SOLDIERS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief also opposed the consideration of the Bill Sir William Birdwood repeated that soldiers were first and foremost citizens of the British Empire. They were not brutal persons unfit for society. (Cries of No. No.) but were intensely human creatures just like civilian citizens of the Empire. During the period they soldiered their first duty was to ensure safety of civilian fellow-subjects and one of the duties was to go in aid of civil power. This might have to be done even against their own relations and friends. But the task had to be done. There were instructions that soldiers must adopt all possible measures to explain to people that fire arms would be used if the assembly did not disperse. These instructions were based on long experience and higher conceptions of human life.

His Excellency asked the Council not to agree to the proposal which would place on the officers burden more arduous than it already was. (Loud applause).

A TYPICAL INSTANCE.

Mr. Sethna said he felt convinced that even after the eloquent speech of the Commander-in-Chief he must support the consideration of the Bill though with certain reservations.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had said soldiers exercised restraining influence. But his own experience was different and Mr. Sethna related a case which occurred on the occasion of the Prince of Wales visit to Bombay. There was a crowd of five thousand persons armed with lathis and stones who collected at Tardeo. A person in the crowd requested Mr. Sethna to dissuade the military officer who was about to give orders to fire because if given the chance, he single-handed would disperse the crowd. This person was Mr. Shankarlal Banker who was put on trial along with Mr. Gandhi at Ahmedabad. The military officer said he had orders from the Honorary Magistrate to fire. This Magistrate when persuaded gave Mr. Banker the opportunity to disperse the crowd and this Mr. Banker did within a short space of time. If any firing had taken place there would undoubtedly have been loss of life. This was a typical instance of what might frequently happen and consequently precautions embodied in the Bill were worth of consideration. The Bill was very necessary to safeguard the impetuosity of the votaries of a policy of "martial law and no silly nonsense."

Sir Umar Hayat Khan strongly opposed the Bill and advised the Council to leave Mr. Ramdas severely alone and support law and order.

Mr. P C. Dutt (Official, Madras) who has twenty-five years' experience and who has been a District Magistrate in several turbulent and populous districts of Madras Presidency opposed the consideration of the Bill which he said if passed would place the administration of districts in great many difficulties.

Mr. V. Ramdas replied to the debate at great length. He had expected Government would not oppose the consideration and allow the discussion on the clauses with a view to bring the Bill in line with the views of Government and members here. In this he was disappointed. If the sting was in the tail let it be cut off but let this not be another bill from the Assembly which had been killed by this Council. The Bill had been passed by a great majority in the Assembly which was representative of the people of this country. (A voice question). He had more faith in the wisdom of the Assembly than of this House.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy: Then why are you here?

Mr. Ramdas:—I submit every member of this House need not share the views of Sir Maneckjee. People may differ from him and yet may be members of this House.

Concluding Mr. Ramdas said it was a libel against a nation to say that people would trump up false charges against officers discharging duties.

Mr. Crerar briefly summed up the debate and said he opposed the consideration of the Bill because Government could not commit itself to the principle of the Bill. The motion for consideration was lost without being pressed to a division.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow which is the last business sitting of the present Council.—A. P.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

PROTECTION TO PAPER.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Official business was transacted when the Council of State resumed its sitting to-day. The attendance was thin.

Mr. Chadwick moved the consideration of the Bamboo Paper Industry Protection Bill. As regards super callendered paper being exempted from the Protective Duty Government would, through the Departmental Committee, consult the paper manufacturers and newspaper representatives.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, while supporting, wanted to know why the preamble referred to the protection for bamboo paper industry only while the tenor of Mr. Chadwick's speech indicated protection to all kinds of paper industry. He also wanted to know what would be the difference between the present revenue under fifteen per cent. ad valorem and the specific duty of one anna per pound.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari doubted whether the proposed protection would be adequate when compared to the possibility of foreign manufacturers reducing their prices in order to dump their goods.

Mr Natesan supported the Bill although as the owner of a newspaper concern he would be hit by it to a certain extent, but the little sacrifice would ultimately benefit the country.

Mr. Ramdas, supporting the consideration of the Bill, pleaded for a loan or a subsidy to the Carnatic Paper Mill at Rajahmundry which according to the Tariff Board should receive help.

Sir Arthur Froom warned the House against a policy of protection. If once the thin end of the wedge was introduced, it might eventually land India as it had landed many other countries in economic trouble, namely, increase in cost of living.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee asked the House whether they would like independence at the cost of little temporary sacrifice or prefer for ever to remain dependent on foreign countries.

Sir Charles Innes said it was difficult for him to convince Sir Arthur Froom if the Tariff Board's report had not already convinced him about protection. No industry would get protection without satisfying the Tariff Board in the first instance and then Government and the Legislature. So every safeguard was taken in regard to grant of protection. The estimated revenue under protective duties would be twenty lakhs per year to Government. Government were giving protection only to the bamboo paper industry because the Tariff Board had reported that grass paper mills had not made out a case for protection. Government did not think it right to give special assistance to the Carnatic Mill at Rajahmundry.

The Bill was then taken into consideration and passed without alteration.

(Message incomplete.)

CAWNPORE CONGRESS

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

VOTES FOR MRS. NAIDU.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 16.

Up till now the 40th Congress Reception Committee had been busy collecting subscriptions from the city of Cawnpore only but from the beginning of September the activities in this direction have been extended to various important places in the Province. Sjt. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi with Messrs. Maniraman and Shrikrishna visited Benares in the last week of August. The workers at Benares have promised to give Rs. 5,000 to the Reception Committee. The General Secretary also visited Agra on the 5th of September. It is hoped that with the help of men like Pandit Shrikishna dutta Paliwala, Agra will give at least Rs. 2,000 for the Congress work.

A misunderstanding has arisen in certain quarters owing to an appeal for enrolment of 1,000 volunteers. It was meant for the United Provinces only. The Volunteer Board are sure to enrol up to the required strength from this province alone. The Board think it essential that the volunteers should be given some training for which regular campaigns shall be started soon.

Messrs. Shitalbai and Ramsaroop Gupta of the Exhibition Committee with the help of Pandit Jawarlal Nehru are busy in correspondence with different firms throughout the country to send in their exhibits. The Exhibition will contain a fine arts section which will be supervised by the famous connoisseur Rai Krishna Dass of Benares who was the Joint Secretary of the Lucknow Arts Exhibition. Those desirous of securing stalls for their exhibits are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Exhibition Department.

In all thirteen Provinces have sent in their final nominations for the Presidentship of the 40th Indian National Congress. Ten out of these vote for Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and three for Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Berar, C P. Marathi and Maharashtra Provincial Committees have nominated Mr Kelkar. Karnatak, Behar, Delhi, United Provinces, Bombay, Sind, Ajmer; Assam, the Punjab and Uktal have decided in favour of Mrs. Naidu. The remaining Provinces will send in their nominations soon. The Reception Committee's decision will be out after the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Patna.—A. P.

PLAGUE AT RAJKOT.

RAJKOT, Sept. 15.

Plague is raging with violence at Rajkot. No fewer than 103 attacks and 49 deaths were registered till September 12th. Although the city and civil station are vacated almost entirely, plague accounted for 33 attacks and 18 deaths from September 1st to September 12th, the incidence of the epidemic so far being the heaviest on September 12th, when as many as 8 persons had an attack of plague and four succumbed.—A. P.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The following are the results of football matches played in the Third Division (Northern Section) of the League to-day:—

Nelson 2, Ashington 2.
Rochdale 2, Halifax 1.
Southport 3, Lincoln 2.—Reuter

HOBBS' 3,000 IN A SEASON.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The following are the scores at the close of to-day's play in a match between Yorkshire and the Rest of England:—

Rest 430 and 252 for four and declared (Woolley 104, Carr 83, Hobbs 30, thus reaching 3,000 in a season for the first time in his career.) Yorkshire 313 (Kilner 61 not out) and 17 for no wickets.—Reuter.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SWARAJIST MEMBERS' MINUTE OF DISSENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, September 16.

The report of the Select Committee on the Contempt of Courts Bill was presented to the Legislative Assembly. The report points out that the Bill has been redrafted after omitting or restricting the provisions of the bill as originally introduced. In the following respects the definition of Contempt of Courts has been omitted as the Committee was unanimously of opinion that the case law on the subject will form an adequate guide. The new provisions regulating the taking cognisance of the offences under the Act and the procedure and powers of courts in respect thereto have been omitted as the procedure at present followed by the High Courts was considered adequate, with the provision that they should follow the same procedure in respect of contempts admitted against subordinate courts. The Committee by a majority resolved that chief courts should have the same powers and follow the same procedure. On the other hand the Committee also resolved by a majority that the Courts of Judicial Commissioners should be excluded as they were of opinion that such courts should have power to punish contempts. Similarly by a majority they resolved that the powers of chief courts to punish contempts should be limited to contempts of themselves. The Committee unanimously resolved to substitute simple imprisonment, while by a majority they resolved that the amount of fine should be limited to two thousand rupees. A provision also has been introduced by the Select Committee that the High Courts will have no jurisdiction in respect of contempt as the offence punishable under the ordinary law. Lastly a proviso has been added to clause 3, and in accordance with the opinion of the majority recognising the existing practice in such cases of accepting apologies.

Two minutes of dissent have been added, one by the Home Member, and the Home Secretary, objecting to the exclusion of Judicial Commissioners' court from exercising powers as to contempts and to the limiting of the powers of chief courts as to contempts of subordinate court. Objection has also been taken by them to the limitation of the amount of fine to be imposed.

SWARAJIST MEMBERS' MINUTE OF DISSENT.

Another minute of dissent has been appended to the report by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, and Mr. N. C. Kelkar objecting to the extension of the powers of contempt to any court other than the Presidency High Courts who only have so far exercised this jurisdiction. It is pointed out by them that the whole law of contempt of court so far as it is not covered by the ordinary criminal law is based on a legal fiction applicable specially to certain courts in England and should not in their opinion be extended beyond the limits of that fiction. "In India only those High Courts which have been held by the Privy Council to have inherited from the Supreme Courts the special power in respect of contempt of themselves and of courts subordinate to them should have this power. The only courts answering to that description are the Presidency High Courts. There is no justification for investing any other High Courts, much less the Chief Courts which are not even established by letters patent with this special jurisdiction. We would therefore insert the word 'presidency' between the words 'the' and 'high courts' in subclause one and would omit subclause two altogether." They have also taken objection to the draft of the proviso as to apologies on the ground that the new proviso added to clause 3 by the Select Committee should leave it open to the court to accept the apology of the accused either before or after conviction and sentence. "As framed, the proviso would seem to give the court no discretion to accept an apology until after the accused is convicted and sentenced. There is no reason to limit the discretion of the court in this way. The proviso should therefore run as follows, provided that the accused may be discharged or the punishment awarded be remitted on apology being made etc." It is hoped that the report of the Select Committee and the minutes appended by the leaders of the Swarajya Party will place beyond cavil or interested criticism the position and the procedure adopted by the Party in respect of this bill in the Assembly. It will now be realised that the action taken by the Party has resulted not only in preventing the enactment of obnoxious law but that the Press in India will find much more adequate protection against the vagaries of courts under the existing law in respect of the discharge of its rightful functions than it has had hitherto. It is however more than doubtful whether the Government will proceed with the bill further. In any case they are not proceeding with it this session.

MR. SEN GUPTA AT DACCA.

DACCA, Sept. 14.

Expressing his thanks to the Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality who gave him an address of welcome, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta (Mayor of Calcutta Corporation) said he was pleased to see that addresses of welcome from local bodies were no longer reserved for members of the bureaucracy only.—A. P.

LABOUR CRISIS IN BOMBAY

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.
Operatives of the Jamshed Mill coming out of the mill after downing tools at 9 a.m. yesterday.

A posse of armed police proceeding to Parbadevi to restore order.

Armed police proceeding to disperse the strikers at the Presidency Mill.

RLY. AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

not be responsible for the payment of arrears of dividends on second preference shares. He hoped he had said all he could. In fact he might be accused of being too precise.

Mr. B. Das' proposal to grant bounty as proposed by the Tariff Board was not supported by any speaker and was rejected.

Mr. Joshi's amendment about provision for labour representation etc., was also rejected.

The House then passed Sir Charles Innes' resolution without division, and rose for lunch.

SIR C. INNES' RESOLUTION.

After lunch Sir Charles Innes formally moved the House to vote Rs. 18½ lakhs to enable payments of the proposed bounty to be paid till 31st March, 1926.

Mr. Narainadas regretted that the Commerce Department in its super-wisdom had rejected the Tariff Board's conclusions arrived at after scientific enquiry.

The motion of the Commerce Member was accepted by the House.

Mr. Sim, Railway Financial Commissioner, moved: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that with a view to improving the system of audit and accounting on railways a reorganisation in the direction stated below be introduced forthwith as an experimental measure on the East Indian Railway; (a) The Auditor General shall in future be responsible for the audit alone. He should no longer be required to maintain the accounts of the railways or to control their Accounts Staff. Such control should pass not to the Railway Board as such but to the Financial Commissioner of Railways on each Railway. For all ordinary purposes the head of the accounting staff should be answerable to the Agent and should carry out his orders; (b) the accounts staff under the Financial Commissioner of Railways shall perform duties practically identical with those hitherto undertaken on state-worked railways by the accounts and audit staff under the Auditor General. The new agency will conduct an internal check but the nature and extent of the scrutiny will be approximately the same in both cases: (c) the Auditor-general shall in order to enable him to fulfil his statutory responsibilities be provided with sufficient staff to make a satisfactory audit of the work of the accounts offices."—A.P.

Mr. Sim said the resolution was based on the proposal unanimously accepted by the Railway Standing Finance Committee. The House had already agreed to the separation of railway accounts from the general accounts and this resolution was sequel to that change which made it incumbent on railways to show definite return on capital.

Mr. Kelkar moved adjournment of the debate till the next Delhi Session. The object of his motion was neither obstruction nor meant to delay action. He wanted time to consider this important matter. It was true the Railway Standing Finance Committee had approved of the proposal but the Committee's meeting was not attended to by all members.

The speaker held that real question was not what experiment would cost but whether principle underlying the experiment was reasonable and whether it was needed at all and further whether the experiment would not be risky and involve extravagance.

Mr. President:—Is the Hon. member going into the merits of the case or is giving reasons for adjournment.

Mr. Kelkar:—My doubts as to the merits are reasons for adjournment.

Mr. Kelkar continuing held that the independence of the staff would disappear as they would have to look to the railway authorities for their promotion.

The President asked Mr. Kelkar and other speakers not to go into the merits at this stage.

Mr. B. Das spoke but was not audible.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas opposed the motion. He said the resolution proposed to give effect to the unanimous recommendation of the Standing Finance Committee. There was no sense in delaying matters and establishing a bad precedent. He declared let the House turn down the proposal or modify it or pass it there and then.

MR. NEOGY'S SUSPICION.

Mr. Neogy explained that he could not attend the meeting of the Railway Finance Committee because he was presiding at Simla over an important Select Committee but as he was a solitary member who opposed in Delhi the basis of this scheme he expected Mr. Sim not to proceed with this scheme in his absence. However he did not complain. His strong point was that the failure of the existing scheme had not been proved and that both the Acworth Committee and the Railway Standing Finance Committee had accepted exparte the statement of the Railway authorities regarding the unsuitability of the present system. The speaker might be slow witted (voices 'no, no") but he wanted a little more material before he could support a change in the system. High and mighty officials did not want to supply him with Mr. Juke's note. He suspected that it contained material which went against the scheme.

Mr. Sim replying to the debate said the scheme was not new. It had been before them for five years since the Acworth Committee reported. It was merely a consequential change to the separation of the railway accounts. The Standing Finance Committee had before it papers for three months. Railway authorities. Finance Department and Auditor General had all approved of it. He and the members of the Standing Committee were prepared to answer every point on the floor of the House.

The House then divided and rejected Mr. Kelkar's motion by 59 votes against 38. Mr. Rangachariar, Dr. Gour, and Mr. L. K. Acharya were neutral.

The House then proceeded to discuss the resolution on its merits.

Mr. Charters welcomed the scheme and hoped the experiment would be extended to other railways at an early date. The question of cost was a small one considering the benefits to be derived.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar said. Mr. Sim's position was dual. He was considered to be the watch-dog of the Finance Department but he was also a member of the Railway Board. So far as the assembly was concerned they had seen Mr. Sim always to defend the Railway Board in the House and had found him identified with its administration. Under such circumstances Mr. Sim's staff would not be independent but would be merely the handmaid of the Railway Board. (Laughter).

Mr. Mahomed Yakub in supporting the Government resolution said that there was some fraud going on for some time on the O and R. Railway and lately it was discovered not by the Audit Department but by police. The speaker held that the system proposed was a great improvement on the present one and would remedy its defects.

Sir Basil Blackett agreed with the principles enunciated by Mr. Rangaswamy though his conclusions were quite contrary to those of Mr. Rangaswamy. He assured that in no way were the existing powers of the Auditor General taken away. On the other hand the Auditor General would now exercise them more effectively than hitherto.

Mr. V. Raju said that under the Government of India Act, the Auditor General was not only responsible for audit but for accounts also. The speaker continuing said that the recommendation of the Acworth Committee was that the Railway Accounts should be under the Finance Department and not the Railway Department The present proposal was quite contrary to that proposal. Under the proposed system the Government wanted to do away with the preaudit system which was a very dangerous innovation. He opposed the Government resolution.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that if the railways were to be commercialized the Agents must be in a position to watch carefully the daily expenditure and that would ultimately lead to a business-like system of accounts. The Standing Finance Committee had the fullest trust in Mr. Sim (hear, hear) He was sorry the railway point of view was not kept before them by the members. If the State management was to be a success they must accept the proposal and make the railway Agent responsible both for earning and for running the railways.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED BY THE MOVER

At this stage Dr. Lohokare's amendment and Mr. Acharya's amendment were discussed and accepted by Mr. Sim and by the House. The amendment of Dr. Lohokare definitely laid down that accounts officers shall be under the Financial Commissioner for the purposes of appointments promotions transfers etc., while the amendment of Mr. Acharya laid down that when a difference of opinion arose between the Accounting Officer and the Agent it shall be reported to the Railway Standing Finance Committee. On the suggestion of Sir Purushotamdas Mr. Sim agreed to accept the Standing Committee's opinion regarding what nature of references it would like to have on the point.

Mr. Chamanlal characterised Mr. Jamnadas' speech as suffering from intellectual indigestion. The speaker felt that the great suspicion among the members about the Railway Board's policy was justified. He, therefore, welcomed Mr Acharya's amendment.

The President asked the member not to try to meet Mr. Jamnadas' argument in supporting a different proposition.

Eventually Mr. Sim's resolution as amended was passed by 67 against 14.

The House next voted rupees 190,000 to meet the expense of this experiment on the E.I.R. up to the 31st March, 1926.

The House next agreed to supplementary grant of Rs. 3,800,000 for the payment to the companies and the Indian states share of surplus profits and net earnings.

The House also voted without discussion a supplementary grant of Rs. 5,096,000 under opium. Discussion, however, ensued on Sir Basil Blackett's motion for voting rupees 17 lakhs under stamps in respect of building which was already in the course of construction and for which the Assembly refused grant last March.

Sir Purushotamdas objected to this demand on the principle that as the Assembly held last March this should be charged to capital and not to the Revenue.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar said Government had already changed rules to resubmit demands which had once been rejected and the Finance Member was now asking the Assembly actually to reserve its decision of last March.

The Finance Member replying asked whether Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar wanted Government to have restored the grant. He had come forward to ask the House to reconsider its decision on practical grounds. He was prepared to defend the principle of this grant from revenue instead of from capital but now he would not raise a big issue of the principle but would ask the House to vote it for practical reasons.

Mr. Shunmukham Chetty asked what were the practical difficulties of charging this to capital.

The Finance Member replied that the account of the last year would have to be re-opened.

Mr. Chetty suggested that this money might be taken out of fifty lakhs kept for the purpose of buying paper.

The Finance Member replied that Government would like to take a direct course if it was to charge it to the capital. He however held that it should be charged to the revenue but would put in merely on the ground of practical difficulties.

The House divided and rejected the demand by 38 votes against 42.

The House next granted without discussion Mr. Bhore's motion for the grant of Rs. 244,000 under agriculture and Sir Charles Innes' motion for the grant of Rs. 9,047,000 in respect of capital outlay on Vizagapatam Port.

The House then passed the Oudh Courts' Supplementary Bill as passed by the Council of State.

The House rose at 6-10 p.m. and adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

DIVISION LIST ON MR. KELKAR'S AMENDMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The division list on Mr. Kelkar's amendment is as follows:—

The following 38 voted for the amendment:

Mr. Naidu, Mr. Phookan, Seth Govind Das, Mr. Abhyanker, Mr. Joshi, Mr. B. Das, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Deoki Prasad Sinha, Mr. Gaya Prasad Sinha, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Mr. Ambika Prasad Sinha, Lala Hans Raj, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Dunichand, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Dr. Kishanlal Nehru, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Lala Narain Das, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Syed Majjid Baksh, Maulvi Kazim Ali, Mr. K. S. Ray, Dr. S. K. Datta, Mr Amar Nath Dutt, Mr. Neogy, Mr. W. M. Hussanally, Sardar Mutalik, Dr. Lohokare, Mr. Sadasiva Bhat, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Shanukham Chetty, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyenger, Mr. Ramchandra Rao Maulvi Syed Murtuza, Mr. Reddi, Mr. V. Raju, Pandit Motilal Nehru.

The following 59 voted against the amendment:

Sir Alexander Muddiman, Mr. Graham, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Webb, Mr. C. V. K. Ayyar, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Burdon, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Bajpai, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Ahmedali Khan, Mr. Cosgrave, Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. Fleming, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Mr. G. P. Roy, Mr. Clow, Mr. E. Gordon, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Sir Denys Bray, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Sim, Mr. Maguire, Maulvi Badi Uzzaman, Mr. Saiyed Mohd Ismail, Mr. S. N. Singh, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Sheikh Sadiq Hassan, Capt. Hira Singh, Capt. Ajab Khan, Mr. Dumasia, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Mr. Langley, Mian Abdul Haye Maulvi Gulam Bari, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, Dr. Macphail, Maulvi Mohd Yakub, Mr. Abdul Mumin, Mr. Alimuzzaman Chowdhry, Maulvi Abu Kasem, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Charters, Prince Akram Khan, Mr. Gurner, Mr. K. Ahmed, Sir Willoughby Carey, Col. Crawford, Mr. R. G. Gordon, Sardar Dalal, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Cocks, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Vijayaraghavacharyar, Mr. Rao, Sir Henry Stanyon, Sir Darcy Lindsay.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading were present at a very largely attended Garden Party given in their honour by Sir B. N. Sarma at "Peterhof" on Monday afternoon.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Louis Stuart is likely to be the first Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court.

SUSPEND EXCISE DUTY.

(Continued from page 7.)

was undermining the foundations of the British Raj in India. Concluding, the speaker said that as a loyal subject of the King Emperor and of the bureaucracy (laughter) he appealed to Government to drop their callous policy and allow people to come to Councils and the Assembly—people who were loved by their countrymen. He particularly mentioned the case of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had been convicted for four years in all and could not stand for election. He asked whether Government was serious in asking for co-operation. If it was how could it expect cooperation so long as it did not remove the existing bar (applause).

Sir Alexander Muddiman said that Pundit Shamlal's speech dealt more with the criticism of imprisonment of persons than with the subject matter of the resolution The subject of disqualification had been considered on several occasions before. The Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian affairs also discussed the matter in its session in 1924. Pundit Shamlal was not right when he stated that the Committee recommended abolition of restriction in this matter for imprisonment up to five years.

Pandit Shamlal got up and read, "that the Joint Committee advises the Secretary of State to adopt the proposal of the Government of India to amend the rules made under the Government of India Act to remove disqualification for five years which the rules at present impose."

The Home Member replied that the Joint Committee was only considering adoption of the Government of India's proposal which he assured the House was one not for five years, but to remove disqualification up to one year.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, interrupting, again referred to the Joint Committee's recommendation.

The Home Member asked the House to take it from him that Government's recommendation was only for one year. This matter again came up before the Reforms Enquiry Committee and they unanimously recommended, after considerable discussion, that the bar be raised to one year. This Committee felt that it would be practically impossible to separate offences involving moral turpitude and others for this purpose. He admitted, however, that the Minority report did not warmly support any of the Majority recommendations and only said they had no objection to them.

Mr. Jinnah, interrupting, explained that the Minority took the view that one year would certainly be better than six months and, therefore, took no objection to any improvement which the Majority Report suggested.

The Home Member said he would not like to take the Minority one inch beyond what it had stated in its report. After the Reforms Committee's Report Government in July last amended the rules and provided for the disqualification bar at one year instead of six months. But, the rules went further and gave powers to the Local Governments to exercise their discretion and remove the bar in other cases too. It was true there was no restriction in England but Parliament there had the power to expel a member which power this House did not possess. He saw a motion on the Agenda Paper suggesting grant of such power, but he hoped this would not be so long as he was the Leader of the House (Laughter), because he would not like to take upon himself such an unpleasant duty. In any case to have such power would take some years. It was not, however, true that in no other country did a similar bar exist. In some countries it was left to a judge to deprive the convict of his civic rights. In the case of South Africa there was a provision specifically barring those imprisoned for over a year and the disqualification did not disappear till the expiry of five years after the conviction. The South African Law was substantially the same as the Indian Law.

Mr. Acharya moved an amendment adding a sentence urging the removal of the disqualification with special reference to the repressive policy adopted by Government against Non-co-operation during the past five years. The speaker referred to Sir Alexander Muddiman's remarks that the Viceroy was the most wise and most skilful statesman in the British Empire. The speaker admitted that there was none wiser than the Governor-General in denying their birthright to Indians and none more skilled in uttering sweet words and giving strong blows

Sir Basil Blackett:—Is the Hon'ble member in order?

The President:—The Hon. member cannot criticise the Viceroy.

Resuming, Mr. Acharya said that there were people who would be an honour to any Assembly under the sun who were shut out from seeking elections to the Indian Legislative bodies. Did Government expect Messrs. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru to go to their provincial Governors and beg for mercy so that they might be allowed to be elected?

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan suggested that people guilty of violence could be excluded from the operation of the resolution. Even Mr. Gandhi did not sympathise with violence. He supported the resolution.

THE RIGHT OF CONSTITUENCIES.

Mr. Ranga-wami Iyengar proposed the addition to the resolution of the words that the disqualification be removed after he had endured punishment to which he was adjudged or been pardoned for the offence concerned." Mr. Rangaswami said his amendment made the resolution exactly follow the practice in England. In his opinion the grant of discretion to the local Government was objectionable and undesirable. The speaker, however, put his case on entirely different ground. It was that constituencies must be the judges as to whom to send in to represent them. The present rule deprives them of that right. He emphatically declared that this right of the constituencies must not be fettered and he based his support to the resolution on this principle. He concluded with a protest against the wanton oppression that Government was practicing in this matter.

Colonel Crawford could not support either the resolution or the amendments because there was practical difficulty in devising automatic provision of the kind suggested. As regards the practice in England, it would be premature to adopt it now and it could come in due course.

Mr. Abdul Haye whole-heartedly supported the resolution. Though he was not convicted, he had almost been twice (laughter). After he had served Government during the war as Secretary of Recruitment Committee, Ludhiana, he happened to preside over a meeting to protest against the Rowlatt Act and one Khwaja of his town (whom he named) tried to manufacture evidence against him.

The Home Member interrupted, saying whether a member could mention the name of a person who could not defend himself in the House and mention about whom if made in similar vein outside the House might lead to legal proceedings.

The President thought the Chair need not intervene in the matter.

GOT UP EVIDENCE.

Mr. Abdul Haye said one approver gave the story that the speaker was the head of a conspiracy to murder the Christian population of the town. Fortunately the other approver, before the Court admitted that the statement was invented and the speaker escaped. Otherwise he would not have been a member of the House (laughter). The speaker said he and many others would like to give up their seats for abler men. For instance, he would like to yield his seat to Maulana Mahomed Ali (applause). He supported the resolution, because he believed the evidence on which political prisoners had been convicted was either false or was highly exaggerated.

Mr. Kasim Ali of Chittagong, a silent member of the house, in his maiden speech said that though he was eighty-two years old he was held to have beaten eighty-two Gurkhas (laughter) while heading a procession though he was not in the procession at all. He was sentenced to four months simple imprisonment but was released before the expiry of the term. He supported the resolution.

Sir Henry Stanvan was on entire sympathy with the spirit underlying the resolution but he was sure the House would not like a thief or a murderer come in and be called their Hon. friend and colleague. In England the electorate was responsible and enlightened and constituted the majority of the population.

Mr. D. P. Sinha:—What about Horatio Bottomley?

Sir Henry Stanyon:—I have not heard

(continued on page 10.)

WEARY—ALWAYS WEARY.
No Energy—No Vigour—No Strength.

Such is the distressing state of thousands of jaded men—and women—one meets in every part of the Far East. These men and women go on dragging out their listless, languid lives, blaming everything but the real cause for their depression. Where others become enthusiastic they take little or no interest. They turn from attractions that absorb their more energetic fellows. Exertion they dread. They eat, but as a duty, not a pleasure. Fits of yawning attack them at unusual moments. Their energy has vanished, they feel "used up," weary and unhappy.

It is expecting too much from the nervous system, or the digestive organs, to keep on working well unless sustained by a constant supply of

PURE, RICH, LIFE-RENEWING BLOOD.

And it is in just this essential—and little else—that these enervated people are deficient. Daily with proper treatment—the tonic treatment of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—they would regain all they have lost, would recover appetite, weight and health.

New energy and new life have been given to thousands of sufferers from anæmia, nervous debility, brain-fag, indigestion and general weakness by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting as a powerful tonic on the whole system through the blood and nerves these pills are a proved remedy for the special ailments of the weaker sex. Dr. Williams Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal Fats. Dealers everywhere sel l them, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. See that every package you buy bears the words :—

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Bombay Distributors :—
NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co., A. M. THAKKAR, VISHRAM RAMJI & Co.

A.

BURGOYNE'S

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Pure Blood means good health. A host of ills and diseases arise from an impure condition of the blood, resulting in a feeling of lassitude, disinclination for work or pleasure, and lack of interest in life generally. Pimples, sores, blotches, ulcers, rashes, ulcerated surfaces, eczema, glandular swellings, abscesses, and scurvy are all manifestations of blood impurity.

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SUSPEND EXCISE DUTY.

(Continued from page 9)

that since his conviction he has been re-elected. (Laughter.)

Lala Dunichand supported the resolution and asked the European members to do the same and thereby give practical proof of their willingness to co-operate with Indians. If they did not vote with them on this resolution, they would prove that they were not willing to co-operate.

Mr. Gulam Bari opposed the resolution remarking that it was begging and not demanding their right.

Mr. Shamlal Nehru replying on the debate felt that European non-official members had shown that their talk of co-operation was all tall talk. On not a single occasion had they voted with Indians (voices: yes, yes) except where their own pockets were concerned. (Laughter.) If Government was sincere about co-operation, it must let men come into the Legislature and co-operate and not treat them as dirt beneath their boot. He asked them to remember that by not removing the disqualification Government was making these men to continue to work against it.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, replying said disqualification had not prevented a large number of people who took part in political movement from coming in.

Mr. Rangaswami:—More want to come in.

The Home Member:—I am glad to hear that. Resuming, the Home Member said Government in adopting its proposal in July had only acted according to the wishes of the House. The speaker held that constitutions of most of the countries contained such restrictions and that the fact that a person broke the law was *prima facie* evidence that he was not a desirable person to be elected. He fully recognised, however, the desirability of bringing in people desirous of co-operating from constitutional point of view, but he maintained that the Rules had been reasonably amended to allow that.

MOTION CARRIED.

The motion of Pundit Shamlal, as amended by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's amendment, was then put and passed by 48 votes to 47 and the Assembly rose for lunch.

EXCISE RESOLUTION.

After lunch, the Assembly proceeded to discuss Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas' resolution regarding the suspension of cotton excise duty for the remaining part of the financial year.

The President remarked that the Assembly had already discussed the question of the cotton excise duty but he had admitted the resolution as it raised the narrower issue of suspension and he hoped speakers would confine themselves to that aspect only.

DUTY SHAMEFUL TO GOVT.

Sir Purushotamdas, in moving his resolution, recalled that last March the Assembly had by a substantial majority passed a resolution asking for the abolition of the duty and had also refused the grant for the Excise staff but the Viceroy had restored that grant. Recently a deputation waited on the Viceroy. It consisted of Bombay and Ahmedabad millowners. He did not know whether Cawnpore and other millowners were invited. He was sure that if Government did not assist the textile industry to tide over the present crisis, it would not be long before Cawnpore, Madras and other places would begin to feel the pinch. Cawnpore was near the Government of India headquarter and had probably large customs from the Government of India but Bombay and Ahmedabad had to depend for the disposal of their goods on the open market and not on Government orders. The Viceroy had admitted that the textile industry was the greatest and most typical Indian industry but his speech seemed to suggest that there was over-production of cloth in India. The speaker remembered that before the war, official figures were that forty-five to forty-eight per cent of the cloth consumed in India was produced in India. Was it that Government did not like the expansion of the industry so that the industry might become self-supporting. As regards the cotton excise duty, the deputation in its address had shown that excluding the cost of raw material, it represented eight and three quarter per cent of the cost of production. Then again the Finance Member's policy of contracting currency and controlling prices had considerably reduced the buying power of the Indian people. The speaker quoted from the writing of the editor of "Barklay Bank Journal" where it was stated that because of loss in buying power of the cultivator in India, finer and more costly Lancashire goods were not purchased. Sir Purushotamdas drew attention to the fact that millhands had gone on strike and including those thrown out of employment as a result of the closing down of the mills, about 20,000 workers were already out of employment. It was at such a critical juncture that he was asking the house to recommend to Government the suspension of the duty for six months. He asked Government to take warning from the case of the coal industry and to remember that prevention was better than cure. Suspension of duty would be help worth while giving.

FINANCES ARE THERE.

As regards the financial hitch, he was glad to hear the other day the Finance Member putting into the back ground the financial aspect when the prohibition resolution was being discussed. He expected that in the case of the duty which was nothing short of humiliation and shame to Government the Finance Member would put into the background the financial aspect. (Finance Member: Why should not the millowners also do the same? The speaker believed twenty-one crores of rupees had been put for the redemption of debt and said this was excessive. He believed Government had more than adequately strengthened its financial position. Then again the House had already given its view yesterday on Government's policy about expenditure being charged to revenue which should be charged to capital. No less than fifty lakhs had been voted yesterday to be advanced to opium cultivators. Why should this be so when the crop was standing and would bring in a return? Then, again, Government was prepared for the sake of other countries to give up the opium revenue. All this showed that finances were there but the will to use them to abolish the excise duty was wanting. If Government persisted in its policy even now, then it would only show that if the industry wanted justice, it could have it only from a national Government as the Egyptian industry had had as soon as a national Government came in. (Applause.)

SUSPENSION EQUIVALENT TO ABOLITION!

Sir Basil Blackett advised the Assembly to have the debate adjourned. He said that suspension of duty was equivalent to abolition of duty. There was a large staff employed at the cost of seventy to eighty thousand rupees on the collection of duty. What were they to do when the duty was suspended? If the duty was suspended it would mean loss of eighty to ninety lakhs and mill-owners when once the duty was suspended would produce so much and stop producing after April. Thereby there would be a loss of fifty lakhs in the Budget for the next year. Government could not find money in the present year Budget to suspend the collection of duty. If exchange was put at one shilling and four pence, as some of Bombay members wanted, then there would be a drop in the next year's Budget of three and one-fourth crores. This therefore, was not a moment when Government could agree to even suspension in disregard of financial possibilities. Moreover, if there was a surplus there might be demands for remission of provincial contributions and such other demands. Neither Government nor the Assembly could conceivably, however, serious their financial situation might be, short of a real calamity, reimpose this duty next April if it was suspended now. If the Assembly wanted subsidy to the cotton mill industry then let it say so but not bring in this indirect and round about manner a motion for virtual abolition of the cotton excise duty. If the Assembly passed the resolution the Government would treat it as a strongly expressed desire of the House for consideration of the question of abolition of duty if the financial considerations permitted at the time of the next Budget.

(Message incomplete.)

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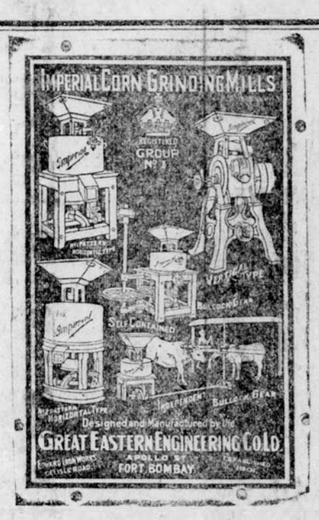

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CONGRESS FRANCHISE.

BERAR COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

YEOTMAL, Sept. 15.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held at Amraoti has passed resolutions congratulating the Hon. Mr. B. S. Tambe and Mr. V. J. Patel on their elections as the first elected Presidents of the C. P. Council and the Legislative Assembly respectively.

The Committee has recommended the name of Mr. N. C. Kelkar for the presidential chair of the forthcoming Congress session at Cawnpore.

In the matter of the Congress franchise the Committee has adopted a resolution expressing opinion that the franchise qualification of supplying yarn agreed upon by way of a compromise at Belgaum has adversely affected the numerical strength and the financial resources of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee and has therefore recommended to the ensuing meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to abrogate the yarn franchise and fix one rupee as the amount of fees for the enrolment of Congress members. The Committee has also recommended that the obligatory dress for the Congress worker should be made of Swadeshi cloth and not necessarily of khaddar.

The Committee has endorsed Pundit Motilal's amendment to Sir A. Muddiman's Reforms Resolution in the Assembly.—A. P.

C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

NAGPUR, Sept. 15.

The C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee has finally recommended the name of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., for the presidentship of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress.—A. P.

CALCUTTA ATTORNEY ACQUITTED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Mr. Roxburg, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, an attorney of the Calcutta High Court, and four others were charged with cheating and conspiracy to cheat. The charge, as alleged, arose out of a mortgage transaction in which according to the prosecution Siddeswar Gorai, a land-owner, was cheated of over one lakh of rupees.

After reviewing the evidence the Magistrate held that there was a strong suspicion that the conduct of the first accused had not been that of an honest attorney but evidence was not sufficient to warrant conviction. The Magistrate gave the accused the benefit of doubt and acquitted them.—A. P.

BERAR LAND REVENUE CODE DRAFT.

YEOTMAL, Sept. 15.

The Select Committee of the Berar Legislative Committee which met at Nagpur for more than three weeks and discussed section by section the draft of the Berar Land Revenue Code has finished its labours and prepared the amended draft. It is understood that the sponsor of the bill, Sir Bertram Standen, who is due to retire in November next and is desirous of getting through the business before his departure home has again fixed the second sitting of the Select Committee at Pachmarhi on the 5th of October.—A. P.

MAHATMA AT CHAKRADHARPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAIBASA, Sept. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi reached Chakradhharpur this morning. He visited the local national school and addressed one ladies' and another public meeting. He told the students of the national school that though their school charged them no fees they had still to pay something for the education they get, otherwise they would be thieves. Formerly students would go to the teacher with fuel in their hands as token of service. Now they had got charkha as token of service to the motherland which was naked. If they wanted not to be called thieves they should spin regularly. Spinning will add a moral tone to their education. At the ladies' meeting good collections were made for the Deshbandhu Fund. An address of welcome and a purse of Rs. 500 were presented at the public meeting. In reply Gandhiji thanked the people and asked them to take to spinning, to the service of the aborigines of the district and to see that their national school which they had been having for the last so many years did not die of apathy. He appealed for the Deshbandhu Fund and some collections made on the spot.

From Chakradharpur he motored to Chaibasa. Here he visits several local institutions and addressed a public meeting in the evening. He will return to Chakradharpur again to-night and leaves for Ranchi by motor to-morrow morning.

NON-BRAHMINS' ENTRY INTO BRAHMIN LOCALITY.

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

The "Swarajya" understands that under the leadership of Mr. T. K. Madhavan Nair caste Hindus entered yesterday morning the Agraharam roads in Parur in north Travancore. The inhabitants of the Agraharam, exclusively Tamil Brahmins, resisted the entry by crowding across the opening of the roads. The Superintendent of Police tried to persuade the Brahmins to give way but failing in his efforts he forcibly dispersed the Brahmins and made way for the peaceful entry of the non-caste Hindus including Pulayas. The non-caste Hindus are freely using the roads to-day. —A. P.

C. P. QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The C. P. Quadrangular Cricket Tournament will commence from the 21st September, 1925. Though some of the best players will not be able to join the tournament owing to the dates falling with the Dasera holidays, it is hoped to be an interesting contest owing to the formation of a fifth team, the Indian Christian team.

May I through the esteemed columns of your paper, request the C. P. Government to instruct the heads of all departments to hold their respective offices in the morning so that the subordinate staff of their offices may have an opportunity of witnessing the interesting contest in their own city. The tournament is an annual event lasting for about 10 days. This will create an enthusiasm among the clerks who will not hesitate to work some extra time after the tournament is over to dispose of work accumulated, if any.—Yours etc.,

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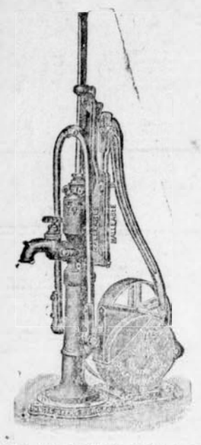

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